INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 4— BOMBAY THURSDAY JANUARY 5 1928 ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA@	20,857
14 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA*	10,953
23 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA$	10,082
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		13,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	10,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA@		20,857
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA$	10,088
2 June	RANPURA		16,601
9 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,986
16 ,,	CHINA		7,952
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	10,572
30 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £71, B. £63, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £50.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £126
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,141
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,888
16th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,44

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
10th Jan.	KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan
x13th ,,	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan
17th ,,	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China and Japan

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	5374	16 Dec.	6 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	12 ,,
Miyadono Maru ..	..	9 Jan.	19 ,,
Tyne Maru ..	5873	10 ,,	22 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 ,,	30 ,,
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 ,,	3 ,,
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	12 Feb.
Tamatsu Maru ..	4646	8 Feb.	18 ,,
alacca Maru ..	5374	15 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	29 ,,	4 Mar.

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay

Phone Nos. 20279, 23735. Telg: "Yusan."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Heiyo Maru ..	15th Dec.	6th Jan.
Celebes Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Jan.
Ishikari Maru ..	27th ,,	11th ,,
Indus Maru ..	9th Jan.	16th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	12th ,,	23rd ,,
Yeikoku Maru ..	20th ,,	30th ,,
*Kasado Maru ..	24th ,,	10th Feb.
Shunko Maru ..	26th ,,	7th ,,
Heinan Maru ..	23rd ,,	3rd ,,
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Feb.	20th ,,

*Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—

CH. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to: Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

xDoes not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928			
6th Jan.	VASNA	..	Busreh via Karachi
7th ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
9th ,,	VITA	..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
11th ,,	BARPETA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
18th ,,	KAROA	..	East & South Africa.
25th ,,	xELLORA	..	Mombass.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort. Bombay.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager

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Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 8	Rs. 4.	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

KATNI FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

Agents:—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

THE **RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT 1917-1927**

(pp. 147 + vii)

BY

Prof. K. T. SHAH.

Price Rs. 2.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA & SONS.

A careful study of the Bolshevist regime in Russia by a sympathetic scholar in a sympathetic manner. The chapters are:—

Evolution of the Revolution.
The Ideal and the Actual.
Change of Front: The New Economic Policy.
Summary of Achievements.
Russia and the World: Challenge of Russia.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1½ LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per mon. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lisi Street, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No. Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L., Secretary. 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.

AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

LEGAL—WANTED—A LAWYER, for litigation, on credit, of life and property. Please, make registered communications or personal visits. DARAB JAGOSE, Bhaya Street, Nanpura, Surat.
A R637

WANTED.—One competent VETERINARY SURGEON G.B.V.C. or G.P.V.C. Salary Rs. 100/—5—150/- p.m. Apply to HONORARY SECRETARY, Karachi Panjrapore Association, Napier Road, Karachi.
A 29735

WANTED for Bhakwat Bhakti Ashram, an ADHYAPKA to teach Sanskrit and English (upto the Entrance standard). Pay according to qualifications. Apply to R. B. Cant. Balbir Singh, Rowari, (Punjab).
A 29758

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED by a Progressive Indian Life Office—energetic and experienced Agents throughout Bombay Presidency on decent remuneration on salary or commission basis. Divisible Surplus expected at its ensuing Valuation. Unique Policy Conditions. None need apply who has no previous experience. Apply to Box No. 2073 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29753

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE—No. 571 Mori Road, Mahim. House, ground floor only, compound all round, four minutes from station. Near the sea. Cool, healthy, quiet spot. Good view from verandah. Inspection any day 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Last price Rs. 18,000/ clear.
N R635

FOR SALE.

572 Calico Looms of 30" to 56" Reed Spaces of George, Keighly's make.

Preparatory machines for Spinning complete from Cards to Roving for 12 small preparations.

All the above machinery is in perfect running order. For further particulars, apply to,

THE KESORAM COTTON MILLS LTD.,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

R620.

FOR SALE—One Hammond portable latest model TYPEWRITER, English and Vernacular combined keyboards with ten different shuttles quite new. Sacrificing for Rs. 225/. Please enquire Box No. 330, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N

FOR SALE.—1921 40-50 H P. ROLLS ROYCE, fitted with magnificent Cabriolet body by Messrs. Maythorn and Sons. London. The car has been very little used and is practically in a new condition, mileage under 10,000. Price Rs. 45,000/- or near offer. Open to inspection by applying to Box No. 2066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 29741

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available).
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL.'

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion ..	Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified sheet advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of the following articles for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1928 to 28-2-1929, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 1 p.m. (B.T.) on 12-1-28.

Tender No. 1 for coreed, (about 45,00,000 lbs.), Gram (about 5,00,00 lbs.) bran, barley, rice, salt, oil cakes for Municipal animals.

Tender No. A1, (alternative tender to tender No. 1) for gram (about 42,40,000 lbs.), bran (about 4,62,000 lbs.), oil cakes, rice, barley, salt, for Municipal animals.

Tenders should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. They should be superscribed "Tenders for gram, bran, etc." and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office.

Forms of Contract, Specification etc., will be issued on payment of one rupee to anyone deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Names of all the partners, if any, should be mentioned in the tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 4th January, 1928.

29758

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of JAINABAI, widow of Gulam Hussein Dewjee alias Gopalji Dewji, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, residing at Gowalia Tank Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.
SHERBANOOBAI, wife of Rajabally Fazulbhoy Dharamsey of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant residing at Gowalia Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd) E. J. DAVAR.

The 15th day of December, 1927.

Messrs. MANILAL KHER & SEQUEIRA
Petitioner's Attorneys.

29756

A Six-Shilling Book for Re. 1/-

Mr. Arnold Lupton, author of "HAPPY INDIA (as it might be)" is so anxious to expound his Scheme of agricultural Development to India that he has arranged to sell (to Indian readers) this six-shilling volume for One Rupee. And the undersigned Agency with the same object, has agreed to effect the distribution without any charge or fee. There are no Indian agents or canvassers. Send direct to London ONE RUPEE for the Post-paid Volume. ADDRESS:—THE [illegible] AGENCY, 183, FLEET ST. LONDON, ENGLAND

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire the Receiver appointed by the Bombay High Court in suit No. 448 of 1926 (Lalji Naranji vs. Snehkant Chabildas and ors.) and pursuant to the Consent Judge's order dated the 14th November 1927. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 5 p.m., (S. T.), on the premises the property described below.

All those two pieces of Leasehold lands or ground now joined into one piece (together with the messuage tenement or buildings standing thereon) situate at Hornby Road and Raveline Street admeasuring about 952 8|9 square yards and bearing Collector's old No. 56 New Nos. 15091, 16872 and new survey Nos. 8770, 23|8963, Cadastral survey No. 1391 of Fort division and bounded on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid on the West by the Raveline Street on the North by the property now or late of the City of Bombay Building Company on the South by the property now or late of Cooverji Lucha and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A ward No. 3282 and street Nos. 86, 83 and 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas and Coy. attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—

Chairs, benches, cupboard, iron scale and weights, iron chains, shovels, etc.

On account of the underwriters:—

1 solid tyre (900 x 120).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHITE PEARLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakordas and Coy. attorneys for the plaintiffs in Suit No. 953 of 1927 (Samrathrai Khetsidas a firm vs. Bholabhai Bapalal Javeri) and pursuant to the decree dated the 4th October 1927 made in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their auction rooms:—

123 Pearls about 99 1|2 chow.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4531 of 1924 (Ebrahim vs. Hajrabai) and pursuant to the consent decree dated the 13th October 1927, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 5th instant sell by public auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their auction rooms:—

Gold and silver ornaments consisting of Jerman, chains, earrings, buttons, bangles, rings, lolak, tikla, nose rings todas, kadas also silver and copper coins, blue stones, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF 313 BALES BLACK DORIA DYED AT THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction This Day THURSDAY, the 5th day of January, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by order of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., at their shop near Moolji Jetha Market in Shaik Memon Street, and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Fraim and Jacob Fatall:—

98 bales each 40 pieces Black Doria No. 2210, 40 yards.
28 bales each 40 pieces Black Doria No. 1210, 40 yards.

On account and at the risk of Mr. K. H. Hillal:—

89 bales each 40 pieces Black Doria No. 2210, 40 yards.
32 bales each 40 pieces Black Doria No. 1210, 40 yards.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Peress Bros.:—

50 bales each 40 pieces Black Doria No. 2210, 40 yards.
16 bales each 40 pieces Black Doria No. 1210, 40 yards.

Auction Terms:—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE, PATHE CINEMA
Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M. Royal Opera House.

You'll say they were "Out all Night"—they met at Twilight—said yes at Midnight—they got married at Daylight. See
REGINALD DENNY
in
"OUT ALL NIGHT"
at the
Universal Picture House
(CINEMA PRECIOUS—Lamington Road)
4 Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8 45 & 10-30 p.m.
Extra Show on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays.
Revised Rates of Admission from As. 3/ to Rs. 1/8/-

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Virjlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES and LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion (Dharna) and other informations, are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-15 A.M., after mid-night on RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market as per our client's instructions on commission.

We can execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay Market.

For commission rates, deposit terms, and other particulars, please write to:—

THE MANAGER,
Cot. Tel. Inf. Service.
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add.: "COMEALONG."
Tel. Nos: 22044-24241.

TO SECURE
Health & Strength
USE
ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General-Nervous Sexual - Debility
Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms—
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj Guti
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld.
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CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

COLD WAVE OVER EMPHASIZED—EXTENSIVE LONG LIQUIDATION—TECHNICAL SITUATION HEALTHY—FUTURES 53 TO 70 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Jan. 3.

Low temperatures and passing of a cold wave over the Southern belt of the cotton growing area were responsible for to-day's unexpected sharp decline in the value of raw cotton. The continued run of short covering and speculative buying during the last fortnight had left the market technically weak; in establishing a rise of about 175 points in the prices of futures. There was accumulation of weak long interest near the high level attained recently, it was but necessary that a portion of it, ought to have been liquidated to preserve a healthy technical situation. Low temperatures at several points were emphasized to kill weevils, a mention of their unusal large survival was made in our last report. While we believe that a large number of these weevils must have been killed, there is no reason to look for marked decline in the face of improving trade demand and better fundamentals. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that to-day's decline presents a nice opportunity to buy up requirements, as extensive long liquidation has materially strengthened the technical situation. We advice purchases at present prices and on all declines. The futures market opened 1 point lower and prices steadily declined throughout the day on continued and extensive long liquidation. The close was quiet at a decline of 53 points for near months and 76 points for the next erop. Spot cotton prices declined 55 points to 19.55c.

The New Orleans futures market closed easy at a decline of 64 to 58 points. Spot cotton fell 62 points to 19.30c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 3rd inst.

January highest 19.64 (at the opening) lowest 19.05 (2-33 p.m.)

Market declined on heavy long liquidation.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends dated 3rd inst. (3-20 p.m.).

"Severe cold spell throughout belt lessening future weevil menace caused heavy liquidation. Market acts poorly and bearish sentiment increasing."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 3rd inst. as under:—

"Think that importance of cold wave over emphasized. Rather buy on breaks."

Reuter:—"Market weak on aggressive selling, stimulated by more favourable weather and selling on the reaction theory."

Shearson Hemil and Co:—"Severe cold spell throughout belt lessening future weevil menace caused heavy liquidation. Market acts poorly and bearish sentiment increasing."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 3.
Jan	1904—.54
March	19.14—.53
May	19.28—.55
July	19.06—.59
October	18.44—.70
December	18.40—
Middling Spot	19.55—.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 3.
January	19.03—.64
March	19.08—.58
Middling Spot	19.30—.62

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.

March	19.45
May	19.63
July	19.45
New York. Noon Call.	
March	19.46
May	19.58
July	19.39
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	
March	19.50
May	1951
July	19.32

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Jan. 3. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18.00/
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Exports to the Continent	65,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 3-1-28	6066000	8830000
Receipts Yesterday 3-1-28	18000	82000
Exports to date 3-1-28	3825000	5681000
Stock at Ports 3-12-27	2630000	3956000
Stok Interior Town do.	1330000	1561000
Stok Liverpool 30-12-27	943000	1200000
Visible Supply 30-12-27	6072000	7231000
Quantity in Sight do.	10292000	12873000

LIVERPOOL.

HEDGE SELLING AND LONG LIQUIDATION—UNFAVOURABLE NEW YORK CABLES—FUTURES 10 TO 14 POINTS LOWER—GOOD SPOT DEMAND—SALES 16,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 3.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 1 point but improved somewhat on good spot demand, sales being 10,000 Bales. Later on reports of low temperatures and unfavourable New York cables, induced hedge selling and long liquidation. The close was barely steady at a decline of 10 to 14 points. Middling American spot improved 2 points to 11.08d. per lb.

The futures market for Empire cotton, closed at a decline of 11 to 13 points. Egyption futures ruled rather steady and closed unchanged to 1 point lower.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received to-day the following cables from two Liverpool friends:—

"Decline owing to New York not responding owing to bulls realizing to secure profits. The weather map shows low temperatures generally killing weevil."

"News from Manchester less good. Steady buying by trade, but feeling less cheerful."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Decline due to cold weather in the South destroying weevil"

Market is weak on aggressive selling, stimulated by more favourable weather and selling on the reaction theory.

Taking of World's Spinners' American cotton:—

Week ending. 24-12-27	Week ending 31-12-27.
351,000 Bales.	340,000 Bales.

Messrs. Dreuman and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"News from Manchester less good, steady buying trade, but feeling less cheerful."

Hornby Hemelryk Co:—"Cold wave Gulf damaging weevil caused much liquidation.

Reiss Bross.:—"Opinion strengthening present prices discount expected reduction consumption. Also textile trade prospects more hopeful in Europe and America."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 3rd. inst.

Market declined on scattered hedge selling. Weakness of New York and low temperatures in the South

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 3. Opening	Closing.
January	10.56	10.47—.11
February		10.45—.11
March	10.57	10.48—.10
April		10.44—.11
May	10.56	10.45—.12
June		10.41—.13
July	10 50	10.38—.14
August		10.26—.14
September		10.14—.14
October	10.15	10.03—.14
November		9.98—.14
December		9.98—.14
January		9.96—
Middling Spot		11.08+.02

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 3.
Scinde, Fully Good	8.20
Scinde, Fine	8.40
Bengal, Good	8.00
Bengal, Fully Good	8.20
Bengal, Fine	8.40
Oomra, Good	8.65
Oomra, Fully Good	8.90
Oomra, Fine	9.15
Broach, Fully Good	9.60
Broach, Fine	9.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 3.
January	17.25+.10
February	17.35+.10
March	17.50—
April	17.50—
May	17.68—.01
June	17.68—.01
July	17.75—.04
August	17.75—.04
September	17.75—.04
October	17.82—.05
November	17.82—.05
December	17.82—.05
January	17.82—
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	17.90+.75

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Jan. 3. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales of Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

EMPIRE COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 3.
March	10.49—.11
May	10.46—.13

BOMBAY

LARGE BUSINESS—HEAVY LIQUIDATION—EXTENSIVE COVERING—MIXED FEELING.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Following a sharp decline of 55 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 379|- for Broach A.-M. delivery and improved to Rs. 380|- on scattered buying. At this level selling by option dealer and Heavy long liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 377|- Extensive short covering saved the prices from further weakness and established a rally of Rs. 4 when Broach A|M. was quoted at Rs. 381. Renewed liquidation depressed prices, which were quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.|M.	379	381	377	379|8
Comra D.|J.	341	343|8	341	342|8
Oomra Mar.	343	345	343	344
Bengal D.|J.	307	308|8	307	308
Bengal Mar.	311	312	311	311|8

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool market opened 21 points lower. The local market opened at Rs| 379|8 but selling by Japanese and jobbers depressed prices. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.|M.	379|8	379|8	378|8	378|8
Oomra D.|J.	342	342	341|8	341|8
Oomra Mar.	344	344	343	343
Bengal D.|J.	308	308	307	307
Bengal Mar.	311|8	311|8	311	311

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Jan. 4.
January	238.70
April	245.60
July	249.80

TENDERS.

	Bombay, Jan. 4. To day	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	400	5,800
Fine M.G. Oomra	nil	3,200

DAILY ROOM RATES

	Bombay, Jan. 4.
Bengal D.|J.	308
Bengal March	312
Broach A.|M.	379
Oomra D.|J.	342
Oomra March	344

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, Jan. 4.			
Bengal	325	317	310	302
S. P.	321	315	308	300
Rajputana	323	317	310	302
Punjab-American	424	414	404	
Oomra No. 3	354	347	337	
C. P. No. 1.	378	371	361	
C. P. No. 2	366	359	349	
Khandesh	349	339	329	

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO LOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

in-full-pressed Bales.	31-12-27	Since 1st September. This year.	Last. year.
Khandesh	11,559	1,09,047	1,16,017
Central India	9,193	69,519	49,329
Barsi and Nagar	3,388	91,138	54,178
Hyderabad-Gaorani	4,030	33,901	14,678
Berar	15,346	2,58,452	1,47,031
Central Provinces	6,840	97,204	42,588
Total Oomras	56,356	6,59,261	4,24,321
Dholera	3,883	33,173	9,001
N.-W. Provinces	101	57,831	35,469
Rajputana	436	12,693	9,684
Sind-Punjab	2,810	53,980	29,176
Broach	.....	2,567	134
Coompta and Dharwar	184	3,126	14,010
Western-Northerns	129	3,080	7,678
Cocoanada	.....	.....	395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	7,025	4,586
Persian	.....	2,921	2,849
American	1,063	19,653	50,886
Egyptian and African	.....	8,642	19,834
Comilla, Burma and other sorts.	.....	64	44
Total	64,962	8,64,016	6,08,062

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

in-full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 29th Dec. This year.	Last. year.
Europe	1,315	1,43,588	76,894
Japan & China	13,061	1,41,887	1,35,907
Coast Ports	.....	8,911	4,129
Up-country by Rail	.....	29,262	24,686
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	.....	76,091	48,729
Total	14,376	3,99,739	3,00,345

BULLION MARKET.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Ready	.....	21	6 0
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96-97-98-99	.....	21	6 0
National City	.....	21	8 0

SILVER.

Ready	.....	59	10 0
London—Ready	.....	26	6 0
Forward	.....	26	5 0
London—Shangai.—			
Opening	.....	2	7 5/16
Closing	.....	2	7 7/16
New York Cent	.....	57	14 0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Posh	59/9	59/9	59/9	59/9
Mahu	59/11	59/11	59/11	59/11

GRAM QUOTATIONS.

Bhiwani Jan. 1.

The rates of Best Binadanky Gram are as follows:—

Bhiwani Asal Kotha Gram at Rs. 3/15 per mond.

Charkhi Dadri Bazar gram at Rs. 3/14 per mond excluding dami 3 pies per rupee.

Jharli and Kosli Asal kotha gram at Rs. 10/12 per bag of 2-1/2 monds net.

Rewari Bazar gram at Rs. 4/- excluding dami 3 pies per rupee.

Ateli Bazar gram at Rs. 3/15 per mond.

Hissar Bazar gram at Rs. 3/14/6 per mond excluding dami 3 pies per rupee.

Bawani Khera gram at Rs. 10/12 per bag of 2-1/2 monds net.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan. 4.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 127 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 138.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 174 3/4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-10 1/4.
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26.6.
London Silver per oz.—Forward 26/5.
Tone of Silver.—Steady. India bought. China sold. India was a buyer at lower rate. Market closed with buyers at todays price.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.88-5/32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 months 4-3/8 per cent.
Bank of England 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
1to 3 months 5-1/2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract. Jan.	April.
Bengal Superfine	330		
Bengal Fine	325	+ 6	
Bengal F.G.	310/15		
Sindh-Punjab Fine	325		
Sindh Punjab F.G.	310/15		
Wardha Hingt. Fine	370/72		
Nagpur Fine	370/75	+24	
Yeotmal Fine	360		
Arvi Fine	355/60	+14	
Amraoti Fine	350		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	345	+ 4	
Mukapur Fine	340		
Khandesh Fine	335	— 2	
Muthia Fine	.....	— 9/10	
Nanded/Purna F.G. G.S.	355/60		
Purna F.G.G S	350		
Parbhani/Sailu Fine	...		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....		
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340/50		
		March.	
Broach F.G.	.....	+16	+12/3
Broach Fine	.....		
Westerns M.G.	.....		
Westerns H.G.	.....		
Cambodia	455		
Miraj/Sangli	420 Ap./My	M./June	
Compta Good	425	+40	+35
Dholera	.....		
Kadi/Viramgam	.....		

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

200	Currimbhai Mill	Hathras	306
100	Volkart Bros.	Sailu	362
200	Japan T. Co.	Chandur	352
100	Bombay Cotton Co.	Neemuch	342
100	Standard Mill	Indore	342
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Bengal	313
100	F. Spinner & Co.	Veraval	315
100	Hindustan Mill	Sindhi American	428
100	Langli & Co.	Ujjain	362
100	S. Joharmal	Kodinar old	261
100	B. Karshandas	Ganjdunwara	307

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL STRIKE INDUCE HEAVY UNLOADING

INDUSTRIALS RATHER QUIET

Bombay, Jan. 4.

MILL SHARES.

The outlook of the local Mill strike being unfavourable, heavy unloading by bulls resulted in considerable decline in the prices of cotton Mill Shares Bears were also busy selling large lines in a weak market. The technical situation is getting better and while there is accumulation of some weak short interest, the immediate future course of the market entirely depends upon strike developments. However we believe the market is well liquidated and on any favourable turn, price will show an improving tendency hence advise constructive buying scale down.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the industrial section there was sympathetic effect of weakness and in the absence of buying power, prices suffered some decline. Tata Iron and Steel Shares declined on long liquidation. Alcock B. Steamer and Cement Shares closed weak.

SECURITIES:

Government papers ruled quiet but steady with a small business.

BANKS

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 87/8.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p. c. 93
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27/10.
Eastern (£ 10.5) 8 p.c. 84|8.
Imperial (100) 1463/12.
Imperial Contributory (150 Pd.) 10 p.c. 365.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Port and Cement (10) 39.
Central India Mining (10) 24/12.
India Cement 350 (O) 240.
Katni Cement (10) (O) 237/8.
Katni Cement 40 (D) 770.
Punjab Cement (O) 11/8
Punjab Cement (D) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 47/4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 16 p. c. 907-8
Central Provinces (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 103.
Lhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujarat (100) 3 p.c. 94/8
Hoshirapur Doab (100) 4 p.c. 100
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99-8
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1/2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 715
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 94/8
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 p.c. 835.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 2162 p.c. 152/8. xd.
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c. 69/8
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1/2 p.c 95
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) 1072/8 xd.
Tata Power (P) (1000) 900
Tata Power (O) 100 578/12.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Ds. 1140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. 25. 937/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 78, 910.
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 620
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 560.
Volkart C. P. (550) 25 500.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.
Apollo (50) 7.
Berar Mills (200) 20 142
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 92 7-8
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25 937/8.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 15/8 523/12.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 490.
Century (100) 460.
Crescent (100) 195.
Colaba Mills 138/12.
Dawn (150) 80 710
E. D. Sassoon United (10 £. Paid) 0/14/6.
Edward Sassoon (100) 120.
Fazulbhoy 895.
Framji Petit (1.000) 500.
Globe (100) 32/8
Elphinstone (100) nil 19
Gokak Mills 133/12
Indore Malwa (100) 373-12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 262/8.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 59/8
Kohinoor (300) nil 281/4.
Luxmi Cotton (1000) 7000.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 117/8
Manekji Petit (100) 1600
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 145.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2200
New Great Mills 310.
Pabaney Mills 200, 283/12.
Pearl Mills 200, 597/8
173 Simplex 73, 187/8.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 523/12.
Simplex (100) 187/8.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13
Sassoon Silk (50) 3-1/2 92.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8000. x.d.
Sir Broach Mills (100) 18
Swan Mills (100) 16, 155
Tata Oil Mills (100) 37
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 8250

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 4.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/2/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 87/14.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102/6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/5.
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax free due 1928 Rs. 105/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 109/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/8.
6-1/2 per cent Bhav Dep. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/12
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102.
FORWARD RATES.—17th Janv. Sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupees Paper Rs. 75/5 1945 55 Rs. 100/5/6.
Tone of Market:—Dull.

Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 690.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown nil 360.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 xd 846/4.
Bombay Steam (O) 250, 247/8.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 250. xd. 235
Bombay Uganda (100 80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 45
British Burma Petroleum 5.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (100) 9/10
Empire of India Life (5 10/16) 1900.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kamp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 375
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 10/16.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2175. 200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2200
Port Canning (100) Rs. 670.
Scindia Steam 18/4.
Tata Iron nil (100) 91.
Tata Constructions (30) 60.
Tata Iron (O) 76/4.
Tata Iron Def. 267/8.

THE LOOSE CHANGE.

It is easy to avoid great unnecessary expenditures, but it is the aggregate of many small amounts you spend foolishly that keeps you from success.

OUR

Home Savings Safe Scheme

helps you save your small amounts and makes you THRIFTY, squandering neither substance nor vitality.

START AN ACCOUNT TO-DAY

with

The Central Bank of India, Limited.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 4.

War Mehter, Driver, Abadan.
Unyo Maru, Losaka, Osaka.
Bovenkerk, Coerkemp. Rotterdam.

LOADING.

Jan. 4.

Steamer Barpeta for Busreh.
Steamer Greleden for Rangoon.

S S War Mehter:—The S M Co's steamer War Mehter arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Unyo Maru:—The steamer Unyo Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Osaka with a general cargo and rice.

S S Bovenkerk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Bovenkerk arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 4.

S S Rawalpindi for Marseilles:—422 cwts mustard seeds, Tamboli and Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—107 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co; 15 bales wool, M Mohamed; 15 bales wool, V Oomersey; 13 bales wool K Rikabdas; 150 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Co; 20 bales cotton fly, J Meyer and Co; 50 bales wool, K Esmail; 35 bales wool, A H L Tharia; 29 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

For Barcelona:—12 bales cw hides, Eastern Express Co.

For Philadelphia:—12 bales goat skins, Briskey and Co.

For Glasgow.—20 tons bauxite ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

For Marseilles:—4 pots rosa oil, J Meyer and Co; 10 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Co; 121 casks goat skins, H M Edwards; 422 cwts mustard seeds, Tamboli and Co.

For Liverpool:—6000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohmed.

S S Maindymanor for Hull:—13740 cwts cotton seeds, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—275 bales cotton, Chachatty and Thakersey Ltd; 165 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S S Rokos Virgothis for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd, 60 cwts gum katuya, D Maoji and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Khimjee and Co; 6000 cwts groundnut oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 153 maunds stick lac, L Ebrahimjee.

For Rotterdam:—2100 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 2600 cwts linseed oil cakes, J Paramanand.

S S West Hanokar for New York:—15 bales nandas, M M and Co.

S S City of Shanghai for New York:—80 bales cotton waste, E Noorbhoy; 80 bales cotton and woollen cloth cuttings, 20 bales jute cuts, E Noorbhoy; 212 cwts deel seeds, M Thadani and Co; 1000 myrabollams, M B Kaisha Ltd.

For Toronto:—11 bales carpets, Cox and Kings Ltd.

S S Messicano for Dunkirk:—1666 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

For Hull:—30000 cwts cotton seeds, 1000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

S S Muroran Maru for Hongkong:—200 cwts gum Arbic, E Virjee and Co.

For Kobe:—1 cwt ivory pieces, E F Kaverand and Co; 100 bales cotton, H Neusey and Co; 1100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, G V Lanke and Co; 300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagoya:—500 bales cotton, Japan Trading Co.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Ishikari Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—800 bales cotton, S Joharmall; 500 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton, C Damjee and Sons; 200 bales cotton, L K Vasanjee and Co; 1000 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 2800 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Hongkong:—200 cwts gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co.

For Osaka:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Heiyo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G V Lanke and Co.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Indo Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 4.

S S City of Derby from New York, Agents F F Campbell and Co:—365 barrels 2747 drums 2193 cases lubricating oil, 50 bales leather remnants, 47 cases vaseline, 16 cases auto parts. 39 packages 12 cases listerine, 22 boxes lawn mowers, 415 cases Quaker oats, 39 pieces motor cars, 28 bales auto casings, 11 cases steel bolts, 11 cses pumps, 24 cases bloting paper, 14 bundles toy guns, 38 cases Force food, 119 cases medicines, 15 cases Bromo paper, 58 cases fancy soaps, 31 cases antiphlogistine, 20 bundles Sloan's linident, 20 coils electric cable, 54 cases gas mantles, 10 cases cheese, 10 cases sugar of milk, 50 barrels corn syrup, 83 cases 159 bales cotton remnants, 300 bags dextrine, 732 bags starch, 15 cases files, 1222 bars silver, 50 cases flashlight cells, 19 cases toilet soap, 11 bundles auto springs, 100 cases sewing machine, 82 bales used clothing, 33 cases American piecegoods, 431 bales over-issued newspapers, 12 cases radiators, 208 flegs 60 barrels dye stuffs, 17 cts 60 barrels auto parts, 145 packages hurricane lanterns, 410 loose auto tyres, 30 packages globes for huricane lanterns, 448 bundles 171 pieces galvanized pipe, 30 barrels 50 kegs lubricating grease, 215 frails exhausted cloves, 31 bundles 81 loose rubber tyres, 10 cases writing paper, 30 cases asparagus, 10 1|2 barrels parafin wax, 25 barrels 5 1|2 barrels grease, 8 cases leather belting, 24 solid track tyres.

COLABA OBSERVATOTRY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4th January, 1928:

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 30.055 inches (.058 above normal).

Barometer (correct to 32 deg. F at 4 p.m. previous day) 29.944 inches (.049 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .025.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 66.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature durng 24 hours 84.5 (1.0 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 68.5 (0.7 below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 49 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E-N-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 138 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Bombay, Jan. 4.

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:		
Textile	Per lb.	0 11 6
Century	.. „	0 11 6
Jacob	.. „	0 11 3
E. D. Sassoon	.. „	0 11 3
Apollo	.. „	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.		
Standard	Per lb.	— — —
Century 91-1|2-92-1|2	.. „	0 15 3
Century 6494-8705	.. „	0 15 7-1|2
Hindustan Mill	.. „	0 15 9
Fazal (Mahal)	.. „	1 0 0
Phoenix	.. „	0 15 9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	.. „	0 15 6
Maneekji (Patangia)	.. „	0 15 3
Kalianardan	.. „	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	.. „	0 14 9
Ganga Ghat	.. „	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight)		No. 5202 5303
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Hindustan	.. „	1 0 0
David	.. „	1 0 0
Apollo	.. „	1 0 0
Moon	.. „	1 0 0
CLOTH CLOTH x Quality:		
Swan Finlay	.. „	0 15 9
Gold Mohor	.. „	0 15 3
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender		34-32 In.
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	.. „	0 14 6
Century (Bugle)	.. „	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	.. „	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	.. „	0 15 0
Sakuntla	.. „	0 14 9
Sundri Brand	.. „	0 14 6
Globe	.. „	0 14 3
Rachael	.. „	0 14 3
Palkhi	.. „	— — —
Maher	.. „	0 14 6
Kachhwa	.. „	0 14 9
LEPAD:		
Spring	.. „	0 14 6
Textile	.. „	0 14 6
Century	.. „	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 3
Jacob	.. „	0 15 9
Century	.. „	0 15 0
Mun Mill	.. „	1 0 3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:		
Spring (Balance)	.. „	0 15 3
Century	.. „	0 14 6
Jacob	.. „	0 14 9
Mun Mill	.. „	0 15 3
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2 12 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs, 5.		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 12 0
Swan Finlay	.. „	3 12 0
Century	.. „	4 4 0
Pearl Pabancy	.. „	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	.. „	4 4 0
Great 697-1|2	.. „	6 3 0
BLACK CHECK:		
5800 Sholapur	.. „	9 14 0
58000 Kurla	.. „	8 4 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:		
Pearl Pabancy	.. „	7 12 0
Hindustan	.. „	7 12 0
E. D. Rachael	.. „	6 14 0
SALITA		
Textile	Per lb.	0 14 9
Spring (Merchant)	.. „	0 15 0
STRIPPED SADIES Yards 12:		
777 Crescent	Per Piece	2 3 0
Apollo David	.. „	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-15-14:		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 3
Kohinoor	.. „	1 1 6
Tata	.. „	1 1 0
Framji	.. „	1 1 0
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA: Yards 5 to 10:—		
Chhawani	Per lb.	1 0 3
Moon	.. „	1 0 3
Maher	.. „	1 0 3
Simplex	.. „	— — —

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Assn. Ltd.)
Bombay, Jan. 3.

RECEIPTS.

Week ending 24th December.

	1927 Bales	1926 Bales
CALCUTTA	661	1837
BOMBAY*	119519	104233
KARACHI	42941	17797
MADRAS	537	269
RANGOON	...(a)	.....
TUTICORIN	45	.....
	163703	124136

EXPORTS.

Week ending 24th December.

	1927 Bales	1926 Bales
CALCUTTA	353	.....
BOMBAY*	58150	39450
KARACHI	18799	16162
MADRAS	124	.....
RANGOON	2066	3382
TUTICORIN	.....	.....
	79492	58994

RECEIPTS.

1st September to 24th December.

	1927	1926
CALCUTTA*	17885	12851
BOMBAY	687608	428606
KARACHI	318130	97949
MADRAS	18742	30570
RANGOON	7336(a)	5875
TUTICORIN	5808	4706
	1055509	580557

EXPORTS.

1st September to 24th December.

	1927	1926
CALCUTTA*	14845	8506
BOMBAY	293443	199524
KARACHI	144542	92344
MADRAS	25374	13972
RANGOON	18923	13546
TUTICORIN	19146	10058
	516273	337950

(a) to 17th Decr. *Includes Coastal Ports and reshipment of Foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 2nd Jan		1st Sept to 2nd Jan	
1928	1927	1927/28	1926/27
3613	952	16662	8235

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI

Week ending 21st Decr.

	1927	1926
UNITED KINGDOM	.....	1836
CONTINENT	.....	4249
CHINA	.....	2725
JAPAN	.....	5250
BOMBAY (a)	376	1652
U. S. A.	.....	225
	376	15937

1st Sept. to 21st Decr.

	*1927	1926
UNITED KINGDOM	8421	5385
CONTINENT	104639	66787
CHINA	.....	5823
JAPAN	26188	10003
BOMBAY (a)	11860	6967
U. S. A.	491	1001
	151599	95966

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan. 4.

Messrs. Forbes Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices	Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	28	0 0
Cavunal Rub. and Tea	21	0 0
Ceylon Planters	40	0 0
Ceylon Rubber	65	0 0
Clunes Estates	36	0 0
Cochin Rubber	60	0 0
Eila Tea	200	0 0
Estates Co. of Uva	40	0 0
Fairlawn Estate	37	0 0
Frocester Estates	80	0 0
Hatbawe Rubber	17	8 0
Honiton Rubber	11	8 0
Horawala Rubber	55	0 0xd
Indo-Malay Estates	25	0 0
Jambulande T. & Rub.	16	0 0
Jebong Rubber	23	0 0
Kalutara Company	50	0 0
Kalutara Rubber	25	0 0
Kelani Valley Rub.	35	0 0
Langat River	34	0 0
Lanka Rubber	95	0 0
Lansdowne Rubber	192	4 0
Maha Uva Estates	60	0 0
Matale Valley Rub.	38	0 0
Meall Mor Estates	32	0 0
Mirishena Rubber	57	8 0
Narangoda Rubber	35	0 0
Neuchatel Estates	57	8 0
North-Westerns Rub.	27	0 0
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	32	0 0xd
Rubber Growers'	45	0 0
Saffragam T. & Rub.	240	0 0
Talgaswella Tea	75	0 0
Torrington Tea	24	0 0
Udabawe Tea	85	0 0
Udapolla Rubber	30	0 0
Ulswater Rubber	18	0 0
Vogan Tea	60	0 0

Remarks.—Market—steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 1.06.
Horawala x.d. 5 per cent 2nd Interim and Pelmadullas 11 per cent Final.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 3rd inst.:—

Wheat	10,474 cwts.
Linseed	986 „
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	126 „
Gingellyseeds	8,455 „
Poppyseed	20 „
Groundnuts	63,827 „
Castorseed	8,573 „
Rice	11,039 „
Myrabollams	8,051 „
Cottonseed	60,891 „
Mowraseed	60 „
Gram	597 „
Joowar	1,785 „
Barley	387 „
Bajree	3,313 „
Coal	3,415 tons

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

	Ry. Terms Rs. a. p.
Wheats white 70-30	7 8 6
Wheats white Delhi	7 5 3
Wheats white April|May	7 7 3
Linseed bold Brown	9 14 0
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore	10 5 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 6 0
Rapeseed Yellow Gujarat	11 6 0
Gingellyseed bold-white 85 per cent.	12 14 0
Poppyseed white	18 0 0
Castorseed	9 15 0
Cottonseed	4 9 0
Groundnuts	11 7 6
Mowraseeds	7 10 0
Bazar Terms.	Rs. a. p.
Myrabollam Jubbulpore	24 0 0
Myrabollam Bhimdi	24 0 0

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 50/10; highest Rs. 50/11/6; lowest Rs. 50/9; closing Rs. 50/11.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/9/6. closing Rs. 4/2/9.

Cottonseeds May delivery opening Rs. 4/11/9; closing Rs. 4/12.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 56/13; highest Rs. 57/3; closing Rs. 57/2.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery opening Rs. 59/3. Highest Rs. 59/7; closing Rs. 59/6.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD. COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 4.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach fully good Cotton April-May delivery rates of the bazar:

	Rs. a. p.
Last night, 8-0	386 8 0
Clasing 10-0	383 8 0
To-day's Opening:—	
B.T.	
8-0	379 0 0
10-0	377 8 0
12-0	379 4 0
2 0	380 8 0
4-0	379 0 0
6 0	379 0 0
To-day's highest rate (April-May).	381 0 0
To-day's lowest rate (April-May).	377 0 0

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality)
Spot 14-1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London. Jan. 3.

Chartered Bank of India A. C.	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£123
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£4-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£88-7/8
Conversion Loan	£77-1/4
Indian Loan 5.1/2 p. c.	£101 3/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c.	£55-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£63
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c.	£73
Consols	£55-7/8
War Loan 5 p. c.	£101-1/4
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£94-3/8

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 3.

Silver.—Business Small.
Forward 26-5/16
Spot 26-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London. Jan. 3.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-10.1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 3.

Demand, Bills 487.68

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London. Jan. 3.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-5/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 3.

Copper, English Best Selected	£65 5/8
Copper, Braziers	£75-3/4
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£22-1/4
Corrugated Sheet, 24 gauge	£18-1/8
Tin, English Ingots	£262-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 3.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot Sellers. 1/8

Admired Everywhere

CONGRESS NUMBER

OF

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" ON SALE

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"Bombay Chronicle"
Old Customs House Road, BOMBAY

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(PATEL BROS.)

Week ending 30th Dec. 1927.
Bombay, Jan. 3.

	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Brought into Sight	326	10,292	12,873
Receipts at U. S. Ports	160	6,110	8,715
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	27	574	1,380
To Continent	62	2,613	3,227
To Japan, Canada, etc.	37	704	886
Total	126	3,891	5,493
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	340	7,699	7,929
Deliveries to Spinners:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	32	1,258	1,161
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American Ports		2,630	3,056
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1,330	1,561
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		2,112	2,639
Total		6,072	7,256
Last week		6,082	7,141
Difference on week		—10	pl. 112
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		943	1,346
		This week.	Last week.
Exports of American Cotton to India		1,600	Nil.
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st Aug.)		6,800	5,300

LINSEED.

London. Jan. 3.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f ton.—
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £18/2/6
Linseed, Calcutta.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £17/1/3
Shipment sellers Feb/Mar. £17/1/3

LINSEED OIL.

London. Jan. 3.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery paid Jan/Apl. 27/
Delivery paid May/Aug. 28/

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

(Messrs Devkaran Nanjee.)
Wednesday, 4th Jan. 1928.

Our Silver Market closes 7 annas lower than the last week, in the early part of the week prices ruled steady but later declined on long liquidation and option-dealers' selling occasioned by heavy arrivals, accumulated stocks and decrease in the offtake combined with easiness in the forward Shanghai Exchange which was due to general short-covering in the near settlement and tight money conditions in that market. Our market recovered partially at the close on bears covering. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-2 on the 28th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 59-8 on the 30th December, the range for the week being Rs. 0-11. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1|8 higher than the last week the highest price touched being 2-7 3|4 on the 29th December and the lowest 2-7 5|16 on the 28th ultimo. The difference between ready and forward Shanghai T. T. has widened by five annas.

The London price is 0 1|16 lower. The market was quiet with India being a small buyer while China generally a seller. America has remained inactive. The New York price is 57 1|2 cents i.e., 0 7|8 cent. lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 3|4 cents on the 30th December and the lowest 57 1|2 cents on the 28th ultimo.

The prices for Gold are somewhat lower than the last week, yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-5-6 for ready, Rs. 21-4-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-4-9 for the second settlement. The prices of Gold for forward have declined in expectation of large shipment from America. London price remains unchanged at £4-4-11.

The buctuations in Silver have again become narrow and it appears that for the present the policy of acting both ways, buying in weak markets and selling on bulges, would be the best to follow.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London. Jan. 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Calcutta.—	
December, per cwt	—
Jan/March, per cwt	14/6
July Sept. per cwt	1/
c. & f. Bombay.—	
Jan/March, per cwt	11/3/4
c. & f. Karachi.—	
Jan/March, per cwt	14-1/2

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

H. E. the Governor opens the B. B. and C. I. Railway's Electric Service, Mahaluxmi Station, 10-30 a.m.

Annual Prize Distribution of the Seamen's Orphanage and Marine Drive, Novha Island, 5 p.m., H. E. the Governor presiding.

Lecture by Dr. H. Luders, Senior Professor of Sanskrit Philology at the University of Berlin on "Aryan Civilisation in Central Asia," University Library Building, Lecture Hall, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6.

The s.s. "Rampura" with the English mails of December 22 ex s.s. "Narkunda" due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 7.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails sail at 4 p.m., connecting s.s. "Maloja" at Aden.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received samples of red and blue black ink powder from Messrs. Walden and Co., Stationers, Nanjangud (S. India).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Muroran Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 5th instant.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Members of the Special Jury summoned for the fifth Sessions of 1927 and classified in Groups A and B are required to attend at the Sessions Court on the 2nd floor on Thursday morning, the 5th January, 1928, at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

MRS. SAKINABAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In Mrs. Sakinabai Hasham Premji Charitable Dispensary conducted by Dr. R. D. Chinoy the total attendance for the month of December was 5755, out of which 613 were males, 2829 were females and 2313 were children.

STERLING TENDERS.

On Wednesday the 4th January, 1928, tenders to the amount of £340,000 at 1s. 6-3|32d. were received and accepted. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 11th January 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 75. Total mortality this day last year was 71.

BOMBAY ARHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

An ordinary meeting of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held in the Physics Class Room of the Royal Institute of Science to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. when Mr. K. J. Mahatre will read a paper on "Some Aspects of Reinforced Cement Concrete" illustrated with Lantern slides. The President Mr. Sohrab F. Bharoocha will occupy the chair.

PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES' UNION.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the abovementioned Union was held on Tuesday in the Union's Office when Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe of the Social Service League explained to the members of the Committee the advantages of having a Co-operative Credit Society for the benefit of the members of the Union who number about 700. The Committee unanimously resolved to organise a Society for the members of the Union.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Borneo Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 31st December and is due to arrive here on the 13th January via Penang and Colombo.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Indus Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 30th December and is due to arrive here on the 12th January via Colombo.

B.I.S.N. Company's steamer s.s. "Karoa" from South and East African ports is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday morning, the 7th January, 1928 and will be berthed at No. 18 Alexandra Dockwall on arrival.

A SIKH PROTEST

The following resolution has been passed by the Sikh residents of Bombay:—

"This meeting of the Sikh residents of Bombay held under the auspices of Shree Guru Singh Sabha on the birth anniversary of Shree Guru Gobind Singhji protests against the police orders for refusing to issue a free music pass to the Sabha to take out the procession by the route hitherto followed by the Sabha for the last fifteen years, and thus wounding the religious feelings of the Sikhs."

"CHRONICLE" CONGRESS NUMBER.

PRESS APPRECIATION

The "Leader" writes:—

The Congress number of the "Bombay Chronicle" is a sumptuous production, neat in get-up and profuse in illustrations. It contains nearly 100 pages. Among the illustrations as well as the articles by various countributors---most of whom are well-known persons----Indian art claims a good deal of the space, though the political, economic and social problems of the day have a preponderating share. Even the physical sciences are not altogether neglected, for Sir J. C. Bose relates the Parable of the Tree. Among the other contributors may be mentioned Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., the Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Dr. Sudhindra Bose, Mr. Lakshmidas Rowjee Thirsee, Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar, Srimati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Babu Asit Kumar Haldar, Mr. K. H. Vakil, Dr. James H. Cousins, Dr. Stella Kramrisch and many M.L.A's and M.L.C.'s

The "Indian Daily Mail" writes:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" has just issued a copiously illustrated special number. A neatly printed picture in colours entitled "Shine Again" adorns the cover page. A number of articles deal with subjects of interest to all Congressmen and others. The place of honour is given to Sir Jagdish Bose's "Parable of the Tree," Sir Hari Singh Gour answers the question, "What do we lack as a nation". Next Sir Manmohandas Ramji follows with his views on a national Mercantile Marine. Shapurji Saklatvala, whose name has been recently much in the public eye in connection with Earl Winterton's reply to him in the Parliament gives his views on the Indian National Congress, what it has been, what it is and what it shall be. The Hindu-Muslim question by L. R. Tairsee, the Labour movement in America by Dr. Sudhindra Bose and the Swaraj Constitution by S. Satyamurti, Devadasis by Dr. Muthulaxmi Reddy, the truth about the Bengal Detenus by S. C. Mitra and a number of other ably written articles make up the number. A beautiful portrait of Dr. Ansari, President-elect of this year's Congress and a series of pictures to illustrate architecture in Indian States and Indian sculpture go to make up the issue. The "Bombay Chronicle" deserve to be congratulated for having produced an attractive and eminently readable number.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended a meeting of "Lodge Truth" at the Freemasons Hall, on Wednesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a dance at Government House, Bombay, on Wednesday.

Hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar leaves Madras to-morrow night for Bombay en route to Delhi to attend the Ministers' Conference. He returns to Madras on January 15.—A. P.

To the seat rendered vacant in the Madras Legislative Council by the absence of Mr. Narayana Reddi, M.L.C. (Swarajist), who has become a Sanyasi and joined Sjt. Arabinda Ghosh at Pondicherry, Dewan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai has been elected from the Anantapur constituency.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

An incident of unnecessary interference of the officers of the police on railway platforms occurred to-day. Dewan Chamanlal was leaving to-day for Behar. A railway examiner sought to check the ticket of Mr. Chamanlal who though exhibited it, declined to show the number of the ticket. In explanation, he said he did not want the number to be given to the C.I.D. The examiner reported this to the Station Master who came and demanded the ticket. Mr. Chamanlal still refused to exhibit the number of the ticket. He had, however, no objection to his ticket being checked in the usual manner. Thereupon, the Station Master called a police sergeant to interfere, supplying the information that the passenger would not show his ticket. Mr. Chamanlal repudiated the statement of the Station Master and said that he had shown his ticket twice already. In the end the Station Master saw and noted the particulars of the ticket.—Free Press.

KIMBERLEY, Jan. 4.

The South African Indian Congress unanimously adopted a resolution appealing to Mr. Sastri to prolong his stay in South Africa for such period as he might think proper, the Congress having full confidence in the Agent-General. The resolution was the occasion for many tributes to Mr. Sastri.

The Congress approved of the principle of the South African Indians being represented at the Imperial Conference and at the League of Nations and instructed its executive to take such action as it thought fit.—Reuter.

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 4.

His Majesty King Amanullah accompanied by the Director-General of the Municipality visited the Municipal buildings. The King and Queen of Afghanistan will embark on the steamer "Italia" 'en route' for Italy on 5th January.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FORGERY

POSTAL CLERK ON TRIAL

A. C. Dias, a clerk in the Dead Letter Office has been arrested by the police on charges of forgery, cheating and abetment preferred against him by Mr. Jehangir Ratanji, Investigating Inspector, General Post Office, Bombay.

The complaint filed against the accused states that Constancio Almeida who had a Savings Bank Account at the G. P. O. left his pass book which showed a balance of Rs. 1,162 with Menino Benjamin Fernandez for safe custody in April 1927. During the time Mr. Almeida was out of Bombay, it is alleged Fernandez forged his signature on eight different occasions and drew from Almeida's account Rs. 1,050. The accused it is stated identified Fernandez as Almeida in whose name the account stood. In the course of enquiries it was found that Fernandez had left Bombay and gone to Goa.

The accused was arrested on Tuesday and was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday by Sub-Inspector B. D. Savant who applied for his remand into police custody till the 18th instant.

On the application of Mr. Athaide the accused was enlarged on bail of Rs. 1,500 and one surety.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY

Mr. S. P. Wadia, Honorary Secretary of the Society, receipt of the following donations during 1927 for the upkeep of the King Edward Sanatorium at Dharampur, Simla Hills:—

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, Rs. 150; Punjab Government Grant; Rs. 7,500; Bihar and Orissa Government grant Rs. 2,500; Special grant Bihar and Orissa Government (through Hon. Babu Ganesh Dutt Singh) Rs. 1,000; The Trustees Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 3,000; The Trustees Sir Ratan Tata Charities for a Building Rs. 3,000; Organisation Singer Sewing Machine Co., Central Agency Lahore Rs. 1,300; D B M and P B M Rs. 1,200; H D K Rs. 1,000; Rai Bahadur Diwan Charan Das Sialkot Rs. 500; Mr S C Ghosh Rs. 500; The Trustees Shanghai Zoroastrian Funds Rs. 350; From the Oothamna Charity of Mr. Burjorji C Sethna Rs. 300; J B M Rs. 250; The Frenchman Cottage Repairs Endowment Rs. 202; The Deputy Commissioner Kohat, N W F P, Rs. 100; Messrs. Ralli Brothers Rs. 100; Mr and Mrs W H King Rs. 40; The Trustees Sorabji Maneekji Sethna Charity Rs. 75; Thanks offering (through Bai Dhunbai Darbari) Rs. 75.

Messrs Bennett Coleman and Co Ltd.; Messrs Merwanji and Sons; Messrs David Sassoon and Co Ltd; Messrs Ardeshir and Darabsha B Dubash; Messrs Merwanji and Hormasji Cama; On the 18th anniversary of Dr. Cowas Lalcaca; Mr A D Wadia (Ahmedabad); J H C; Anonymous P P F; and Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, each Rs. 50.

M D T; In memory of Shapurji Sethna; In memory of parents from Alibai A Sethna; Messrs. E. Sppinner & Co; Messrs A Zoroastrian Office; Seth M Vussonji and Seth Parbhoodas Jivandas, each Rs. 25.

Mr R M Chinoy; Mr R S Powvala; Mr K S Powvala; Dr A L Nair; Bai Maneekbai P B Jeejeebhoy; In memory of B N Captain J H K; B F M; N B S; and D C, each Rs. 15.

Dr F N Moos; Major S K Engineer; Prof. D D Kanga and N D I, each Rs. 12.

Messrs West End Watch Co.; Messrs Kahn and Kahn; Messrs B Reif; Messrs Rolls Royce Ltd; Messrs Patell Brothers; Messrs R P Shroff and Sons; Mr Meyer Nissim; Mr Ishwardas Lakhmidas; F R W and J D S B, each Rs. 10.

Donations to be sent to Honorary Secretary Seva Sadan Buildings Bombay 7.

LATE MR. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI.

The death of Mr. Shalebhoy Tyebji deprives Bombay of a merchant prince and philanthropist.

Amsterdam.—The German pipe syndicate has contracted for the delivery of 50,000 tons of pipes for construction of pipelines in Russian oil fields in Caucasus.—Reuter's Special.

DR. KETKAR IN MADRAS

TO ORGANISE TAMIL CYCLOPAEDIA

MADRAS, Jan. 2.

A tea-party was given by Mr. S. Muthia Mudaliar, M.L.C., at the Cosmopolitan Club last evening to meet Dr. Shridhar V. Ketkar, M.A., Ph.D., of Poona, to congratulate him on the completion of the Marathi Cyclopaedia and to organise for a similar publication in the Dravidian language.

There was a large and representative gathering of about 50 guests among whom were Justice Sir C. V. Kumaraswami Sastri, Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, Sir K. V. Reddi, Mr. G. A. Natesan and several others.

After refreshments, Mr. Muthia Mudaliar thanked the guests for responding to his invitation to meet Dr. Ketkar, who had completed his Marathi Cyclopaedia in twenty-one volumes and said that a similar publication in Tamil will be very useful.

Then Mr. G. A. Natesan thanked the host for getting up the gathering and spoke about the work of Dr. Ketkar. The Doctor then explained the scheme of the work and the financial aspects of it. He said that donations were not to be solicited at all, but that people should be persuaded to purchase the book.

A Committee was formed to consider about the starting of the publication of a Tamil Cyclopaedia.—Free Press.

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF CITY'S HEALTH

During the 53rd week of 1927, that is the week ended 31st ult. the total mortality was 465, 48 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.6. These figures compare favourably with those for the last week of 1926 when the mortality was 546 and death rate 22.1 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-26 when the average mortality was 635 and death rate 26.6.

Out of the total deaths 131 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 4 attacks (including 1 imported) and no death. Plague caused 1 attack and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 412 as against 430 for the last week of 1926 and 437 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-26).

GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS CO. LTD.

The Thirty-Fifth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Gokuldas Cullianji Ahmednagar Cotton Press Co., Ltd., was held on Friday, 30th December, 1927, at 2 p.m. (B.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Mulji Shamji presiding.

The Directors' report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it.

A Dividend Free of Income-Tax for the year ending 30th June 1927 at Rs. 12 (Rupees Twelve) per share of Rs. 100 each was declared.

Rs. 407-6-0 were carried forward to next year's account.

The retiring Director Seth Narandas Lalji was re-elected as Director.

Mr. S. A. Sharanghdhar was appointed an Auditor for the ensuing year.

BHURTPORE PRESS COMPANY LTD.

The 26th Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bhurtpore Press Company Ltd., was held on Friday, 30th December, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (B.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 74-76 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay Mr. Vasanji Deoji presiding.

The Directors' report was adopted together with the recommendation made in it.

A Dividend Free of Incom-Tax for the year ending 30th June 1927 at Rs. 10 (Rupees Ten) per Share of Rs. 100 each was declared. Rs. 553-1-9 were carried forward to next year's account.

The retiring Directors Seth Gopaldas Tricumji and Seth Gordhandas Gokuldas were re-elected as Directors. Mr. S. A. Sharanghdhar was appointed an Auditor for the ensuing year.

WRESTLING AND LATHI GAMES AMONG MILL-WORKERS

A social gathering of Mill Workers was held under the auspices of Shri Hanuman Gymnastic Institute conducted by Mr. Narayanrao Lad on Sunday last at Porbhadevi when Mr. S. K. Bole presided. Mill workers numbering from four to five thousand were present. An interesting programme of wrestling matches and other Lathi games was gone through in which about 25 Akhadawallas took part and great enthusiasm prevailed at the time. Turbans were given to the winners in the wrestling matches. The President impressed upon the gathering the importance of physical exercise and abstinence from drink and other vices, and not to indulge in factious fights.

0 0

MUSLIM LEAGUE AND JOINT ELECTORATES

FULL TEXT OF RESOLUTION

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The following is the authorised version of the full text of the resolution on joint electorates passed by the All-India Muslim League:—

(The All-India Muslim League authorises the Muslim League Council to appoint a sub-committee to confer with the Working Committee of the All-India National Congress and such other organisations as they think proper for the purpose of drafting a Constitution for India in which the interests of the Muslim community will be safeguarded having regard to the following proposals which the League approves and adopts and subsequently takes part in the National Convention which is going to take place in Delhi in March next as suggested by the Congress:

SEPARATION OF SIND.

(1) That Sind should be separated from the Bombay Presidency and constituted into a separate autonomous province.

(2) and (3) That in the present circumstances, the representation of Muslims in the different Legislatures of the country through separate Muslim electorates is inevitable and that Muslims will not accept any other scheme involving the surrender of this valued right unless and until Sind is actually made a separate province and Reforms as aforesaid are actually introduced in the North Western Frontier and Balchistan provinces. When these requirements are fully satisfied, Muslims will be prepared to abandon separate electorates in favour of joint electorates with reservation of seats fixed on the basis of the population of the different communities, subject of course to what is related hereinafter.

(4) In the Central Legislature, the Muslim representation shall not be less than one-third. The League further resolves (a) that in the future constitution of India, liberty of conscience shall be guaranteed and no Legislature, Central or Provincial, shall have power to make any laws interfering with the liberty of conscience. Liberty of conscience means, liberty of belief and worship, freedom of religious observances and association and freedom to carry on religious education and propaganda with due regard to the feelings of others and without interfering with the similar rights of others.

REGULATING INTER-COMMUNAL MATTERS.

(b) That no bill, resolution or amendment regarding inter-communal matters shall be moved, discussed or passed in any Legislature, Central or Provincial, if three-fourths majority of members of either community affected thereby in that a legislature oppose the introduction, discussion or passing of such bill, resolution, motion or amendment. Inter-communal matters mean matters agreed upon as such by the Joint Standing Committee of both the communities of the Hindu and Muslim members of Legislatures concerned, appointed at the commencement of every session of Legislature.

The League further resolves that without prejudice to the rights that the Hindus and Muslims claim, one to play music and conduct processions wherever they please, the Muslims will appeal to the Mussalmans to spare Hindu feelings as much as possible in the matter of cow slaughter and trust that the Hindus will appeal to the Hindus to spare Mussalman feelings as much as possible in the matter of music before mosque and this League calls upon both Hindus and Mussalmans not to have recourse to violence or to law to prevent the slaughter of a cow or the playing of music before mosque.

QUESTION OF CONVERSION AND RE-CONVERSION.

This League further resolves that every individual or group is at liberty to convert or re-convert another by argument or persuasion, but no individual or group shall, attempt to do so or prevent its being done by force, fraud or other unfair means, such as the offering of material inducement. Persons under eighteen years of age shall not be converted unless it go along with their parents or guardians. If any person under eighteen years of age is found stranded without his parents or guardians by parents of another faith, he should be promptly handed over to persons of his own faith. There must be no secrecy as to the person, place, time and manner about any conversion or re-conversion, nor shall there be any demonstration or jubilation in support of any conversion or any re-conversion. Wherever any complaint is made in respect of any conversion or re-conversion that it was effected in secrecy or by force, fraud or other unfair means or whenever such person under eighteen years of age is converted, the matter shall be enquired into and decided by arbitrators appointed jointly by the two communities.—Free Press.

GUJARAT HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

The report for December 1927 of patients treated at the Gujarat Homoeopathic Hospital is as under:—

New admissions 163, Hindus 2,588; Jains 622; Mussalmans 235; Parsis 5; Old and New Patients 3287|163. Total 3,450.

The yearly report for 1927 of patients treated at the same hospital is as under:—

New admissions 2,163; Old Cases 34,393; Total 36,561; Hindus 27,026; Jains 7,097; Mahomedans 2,369; Parsis 55; Christians 14; Old and New Patients 34,393|2,168. Total 36,561.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

FINAL M. B. B. S. RESULTS

The following students passed the whole examination in Class II.

N G Bhalerao, J S Bhat, J S Buch, J M Chidgupkar, gupkar, R A Cooper, D S Ghadially, V V Jadhav, D N Kapadia, G R Khandkar, P N Kirtane, M I Koreth, C P Kurien, B W Nadkarni, C G Patel, J D Patel, A M Patki, K S Choksi, L DeSouza, R E Nania, K B Bhivapurkar, K S Engineer, L P Hiranandani, G A Shaikh.

The following students passed the whole examination in Pass Class:—

B B Desai, B V Joshi, K E Koshy, E S J X Lawrence, B Pinto, M D Sapre, N G Anerao, N A Bhide, J C D'Souza, B K Naik, C S Patel, V R Rane, R S Samsi, M K Sathe, K A Shah, I K Kale, A F Merchant, N R Mudakatte, L H Paithankar, G D Purandare, R F Sethna, S P Suthe, V B Athawale, K M Kudva, H C Nanavati, Anthony Nunes, R V Prabhu, S D Sahasrabudhe, D M Shah, V Vaz, H Abdul, O M G Ansari, S K Bakhale, S R Batheja, V G Bhate, C J Braganza, Y D Deshpande, M B Dixit, S K Kelkar, V S Lakkamsetti, S L Mehta, K V Thosar, H T Topiwala, M M Dubash, G S Joshi, H S A Malik, R J Padhye, A M Kati.

The following students have passed in part I and in two subjects of part II.

N P Agarkar, S M Apte, M S Beke, L J Cardozo, N R Daji, V V Deodhar, S K Gaiwanker, H A Kothari, G B Kulkarni, A V Muzumdar.

The following students have passed in part II and three subjects of part I.

N M Agashe, G B Almoula, S P Bhiwandker, M D Dhotre, F Freitas, S D Hajela, P K Joseph, V N Khare, B R Kolah, H R Mandviwalla, S N Mankad, K J Mankani, K M Master, G V Pandit, M H Pardiwala, R P Patel, D S Pathre, M R Phadake, B N Savadi, D R Sonalkar, A M Vaidya,

The following students have passed in part I:—

K Correa, R David, L M D'Avoine, V R Kaparekar, G M I Patel, B H Raja-Paradkar, G B Powar C Saldanha.

The following students have passed in part II:—

M U Badmeera, K G M Bhandary, S D Chitnis, H B Desai, N A Deshmukh, M G Gupte, P V Gupte, N B Kelkar, T A Mascarenhas, N H Merchant, H Mir Ali, B S Naik, R D Naik, G S Paithankar, D M Palkar, B B Paradkar, T S Patankar, R S Patel, H B Patil, C S Raje, M N Rana, V V Save, N D Taraporva'a, B N Vakil, J Vas, F N Desai, A P Diwan, P J Engineer, J G Mahodaya, J V Mistry, D S Paradkar, G B Powar, C Saldanha.

The following successful candidates will be entitled to receive the M B B S degrees on production of a certificate from the Dean of an affiliated Medical College to the effect that they have completed 20 labour cases required by the regulations:

N G Bhalerao, J S Bhatt, J S Buch, R A Cooper, B B Desai, V V Jadhav, B V Joshi, P N Kirtane, M I Koreth, K E Koshy, C P Kurien, E S J X Lawrence, B W Nadkarni, C G Patel, J D Patel, A M Patki, B Pinto, N G Anekar, K S Choksi, V R Rane, M K Sathe, A F Merchant, N R Mudakatte, L H Paithankar, R F Sethna, V B Athawale, L P Hiranandani, K M Kudva, H C Nanavati, S D Sahasrabudhe, H Abdul, Y D Deshpande, V S Lakkamsetti, S L Mehta, K V Thosar, G S Joshi.

LAHORE'S TRIBUTE TO LATE HAKIM AJMAL KHAN

The Secretary, Servants of the People Society, Lahore, has sent the following wire to the son of Hakim Ajmal Khan:—

"Please accept sincerest condolences on timely demise of Hakimji---A staunch supporter of Hindu-Muslim Unity, and cause of National freedom."

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	Jan. 4.
Previous Closing Rate	19.06
To-day's Opening Rate	19.10
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	19.31
Difference	+.25

LIVERPOOL.

	Jan. 4.
Previous Closing Rate	10.38
To-day's Opening Rate	10.17
Difference	—.21
To-day's Closing Rate	10.12
Difference	—.26

Broach Expectation 381

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Jan. 4.
Silver Ready	26 7 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 6 0
Higher	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 5, 1928.

EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The Report on Public Instruction in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1925-26 shows a slight progress on the last year. But this progress, Government's Resolution on the Report admits, "is not as rapid as Government would have liked it to have been, especially in connection with primary education." And in view of the large lee-way that the Presidency has to make up in almost every department of education, especially mass education, the progress is extremely slight. What is worse, a part of the progress is illusory, as will be shown presently, and a larger part is rendered precarious by the recent Government Press Note "warning Local Authorities that, unless there is expansion in the public revenues in the near future, schemes for expansion of primary education whether on a voluntary or compulsory basis which may be submitted by them for sanction, will inevitably be held up till times improve." The Report shows that the number of educational institutions has increased during the year by 432 to 15,732. The increase in the number of pupils is by 55,328 to a little over a million. Thus far the figures seem promising, but the increase is due almost entirely to the starting of new primary schools whose continuance is threatened by the new policy of financial non-co-operation declared by Government. Besides, a close examination of the figures in the Report reveals the remarkable fact that the seemingly large figures of pupils are due to the concentration of students in the infant class from which only half the number proceed even to the first standard of the primary school. Thus, in the year under review, there were 3,07,000 pupils in the infant class as against only 1,75,000 in the first standard. The sudden drop in the very first year indicates a terrible wastage of educational effort. It can be prevented only by compulsory education, but if Government carry out their threat of non-co-operation, the wastage is bound to continue.

Government are not aware of this sad wastage. Their resolution on the Report remarks: "Of those who entered the infant class only 12 to 15 per cent. passed the fourth standard five years later, while 50 per cent. of the boys and 65 per cent. of the girls were in the infant class or first standard. It is generally agreed that a child is not likely to remain literate unless he has passed the fourth vernacular standard and it is believed that in rural areas a considerable percentage even of those who pass the fourth standard quickly relapse into illiteracy. When the expenditure on primary education (181 lakhs) is taken into consideration, the existence of this wastage is a vey serious matter indeed." But see how Government seek to prevent the wastage. The resolution proceeds to say: "The causes of it (the wastage) are largely economic being due to the fact that the children are required for field or other manual work. The paucity of interesting light literature in the vernaculars and the difficulty of obtaining such as does exist in the villages is a contributory cause, as in the absence of such literature, the children not unnaturally give up reading altogether and forget what they have learnt at school. The question of establishing a system of village libraries in order to cope with this is engaging the attention of Government. The suitability of the existing curriculum and of the primary reading books, especially in rural areas, has also been considered by Government and a Committee has recently been appointed to study the question and make recommendation." That is all. There is not a word in Government's resolution about compulsory primary education throughout as the most potent and indispensable method of reducing the wastage admitted to be so serious. The Director of Public Instruction himself rightly observes in his Report: "The problem both for the educationist and the statesman is first to make the children literate and then to keep them literate. The principal remedy would appear to be compulsion—to force the children into the schools and keep them there for five years. Along with this, it is necessary to provide that they are properly taught. It is idle to expect one teacher to deal with an infant class and four standards." But Government's resolution on the Report quietly ignores the claims of compulsion, which the Director regards as the principal remedy, and speaks airily about economic causes and village libraries and curricula "under consideration." The present curriculum is good enough for the purpose of acquiring literacy and village libraries can help only those who have acquired literacy in schools. But what of the lakhs of children who stay in schools for only a year or two and on whom precious money is practically wasted, judging from the literacy acquired by them? Compulsion alone is the remedy for them as the Director observes, both from the educationists' and statesmen's point of view. Economic causes of non-attendance at school have prevailed in many other countries than India, including England, and have been fought there by compulsory educatioin. But the Government of Bombay having shirked the responsibility for compulsory education, having transferred it to the local authorities by making generous promises, now are trying to go back on those promises. As for the one teacher schools, which the Director regards as a fruitful cause of wastage and about which Government's resolution has not a word to say, and where four or five standards are managed by one teacher, are a huge fraud, calculated only to swell the figures of educational institutions and pupils and thus to throw dust in the eyes of the public. And, says the Director, "49 per cent. of the schools are one-teacher schools."

The progress of secondary and collegiate education will be reviewed in another article. Suffice it to say here that the number of students at college increased by 333 to 7,383 and that of students in secondary schools rose from 67,685 to 72,316. But the number of students in technical schools is only 1,387. As regards girls' education, we find that the number of girls under instruction rose from 196,322 to 205,756. These seem pretty large figures. But it may be noted that more than half the girls at school, to be precise 110,613, were in the infant and the first standards and we do not know how many were in the one-teacher schools. But it is clear that as you ascend to the upper classes, the number sharply tapers off and even in the primary fourth standard there were only 11,486 girls, the drops at the higher classes being sharper still. Sir Atul Chatterjee is reported to have declared at a teachers' conference in London that women in India exercise far greater influence at home than in any other country. The statement is substantially true and women's influence would be much greater if they were better educated. Sir Atul stressed the importance of women's education both on this ground and on the ground that their education tends to raise the age of marriage and to provide occupation to widows who do not remarry. Women's education and their marriageable age react upon each other. Though the people were in the past apathetic and even reactionary in respect of both these questions, they are now insistent on demanding more education for women and on raising their age of marriage. It is now Government that are apathetic if not hostile towards these demands. Compulsory primary education for girls as well as boys, greater facilities for girls' secondary education and legislation against early marriages are the most urgent reforms and it is the duty of the public to agitate till these reforms are conceded.

PROF. HEINRICH LUEDERS.

Dr. Lueders, Senior Professor of Sanskrit in the University of Berlin, who will begin his series of lectures on the "Aryan Civilization" to-day under the auspices of the University of Bombay and who is touring through India mainly for the purpose of inspecting personally some ancient Indian inscriptions in connection with his edition of these inscriptions which will appear as the second volume of the Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, is probably the most distinguished Orientalist of our day. He is not only the President of the German Oriental Society and the Honorary or Corresponding Member of almost every important learned Institute or Society in Europe, but he is also the Permanent Secretary of the Prussian Academy of Sciences of which he has been a member since 1909. Prof. Lueders is an uncommonly versatile scholar and his contribution to Indology have been many-sided and manifold. He made his debut in the world of Orientalists with a very brilliant thesis on the Vyasasiksha, which was awarded a special prize by the University of Goettingen. He has made deep researches in Vedic literature and culture, written critical essays on the Upanishads and devoted himself to the study of the Epic and Pali literatures thus adding to our knowledge of the history of ancient Indian literature and culture. His thesis on the Vyasasiksha was followed by two learned monographs on the Mahabharata which have contributed largely to the elucidation of the text and thus to the solution of the critical problems which the epic presents to the critical scholar. Considerable work has been done by Prof. Lueders in the domain of Epigraphy, work published for the most part in the "Epigraphis Indica" and in the Reports of the sessions of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. His monographs on the Asoka Edicts entitle him to be ranked as the greatest living authority on ancient Indian inscriptions. Latterly Prof. Lueders has devoted himself almost exclusively to the study of the literary spoils of the archaeological expedition sent to Chinese Turkestan by the German Government in the years preceding the Great War. During his study of these remains he recovered the oldest Brahmi manuscript extant which contained the oldest Indian drama preserved, a work of the greatest interest and importance for a study of the history of Indian literature. He subsequently discovered fragments of some dramas by the celebrated Buddhist Master of Laws, Asvaghosha, which are some of the oldest Sanskrit dramas extant. He also discovered a manuscript of the fourth century A.D. which contains the original of the so-called Sutralamkara attributed to Asvaghosha, which has come down to us in a Chinese translation only. Prof. Lueders has succeeded in proving that Kumaralata, not Asvaghosha, was the author of this collection of Buddhist stories and that its title is Kalpanamanditika, not Sutralamkara. These fragments have been published by him in a masterly manner. He has contributed a large number of thoughtful articles to journals of various learned societies, and these articles have thrown a flood of welcome light on very important ethnological and linguistic problems of ancient Turkestan. Buddhist scholars have long surmised that the language in which the Buddhist canon was originally composed was neither Pali nor Sanskrit but a certain Magadhi dialect which has not been preserved. It was reserved for Prof. Lueders to make a practical application of this theory by using the postulated Magadhi prototype to explain many obscure words and corrupt passages in the Pali text. "The long lived culture of India," Prof. Lueders, said "has a special fascination for us, since it accentuates the world of the spirit and assigns a higher place to the quest of eternal truths than to anything else under the sun. We admire its unfaltering continuity, the wave of unbroken tradition reaching to the present day. One of the most outstanding features of Indian culture is the inseparableness of Religion and Philosophy in India." Prof. Lueders is delighted to see that Indians are beginning to take a deeper interest in the history of their own ancient literature and art. He has expressed unqualified admiration for the project of the critical edition of the Mahabharata undertaken by the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. He examined the work minutely at Poona and found that the work of preparation was in very capable hands. He fervently hoped that the Institute will be able to complete the work soon, since such a critical edition is an essential prerequisite of any serious study of the Great Epic of India. "India," he told our representative in the interview which we published yesterday, "is at present a very poular theme in Germany. Every aspect of its ancient civilisation, art, philosophy and religion is receiving immense attention." This happy state of things is, in no small measure, due to Prof. Lueders.

MILL INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD.

A CONTRAST AND ITS CAUSES

(BY MAGANBHAI P. AMIN).

I

The unfair foreign competition of Japan and Manchester resulted in a grave outlook for the textile industry of our country which necessitated the appointment of the Textile Commission.

The recommendations of this Commission even failed to touch the fringe of the declining staple industry and the stage has been reached where it will be for every thinking mind to study closely the problem that confronts us, especially in Bombay.

Even in such awkard times and trying conditions our next door neighbours, the Ahmedabad Mill Agents, are making a fine stand when our Bombay mills, with few exceptions, are in sinking condition.

A close study of the economic management and efficient working of Ahmedabad mills by the Bombay mills would do them immense good in these hard days of struggle and keen competition.

INDIA'S COTTON

Before I commence writing on the present condition of the Bombay cotton textile mills, I would like to write a very few lines on Indian cotton and particularly a few lines on the cotton production in Bombay Presidency, which I consider will not be taken as being out of place. India is one of the most important cotton growing countries holding the second place in the world next to United States as regard both production and exports. Cotton has been grown in India continuously from time immemorial and in former days Indian cotton was highly appreciated for its quality, but now the bulk of the cotton grown in India is at a low point. India was the first country recorded in history as an exporter of cotton cloths. For a long time Indian textiles were a luxury and they were imported into all Europe and later into the United States. They were wonderfully delicate fabrics that have never been surpassd and they always commanded high prices. It is interesting to read the story of the importation of cotton fabrics into England beginning in the seventeenth century and about the battle for supremacy for the favour of the English consumer between these imported cotton fabrics and the wool fabrics of the British manufacture. Indian cotton soils are classified into three sections:—(1) Rick black clay soils, such as those of Surat and Broach, which produce the finest cotton, (2) soils like those of Kathiawar, Khandesh, Berar and the Central Provinces, that produce the second grade cottons; and (3) a very large area, too sandy or with too small a rainfall to ripen the finer cottons. Bombay Presidency has soils and climates of all the three grades, but it is much more favourably placed than other provinces, in having a larger proportion of both the first and second grade soils.

From the above it will be seen that when Bombay mills have got cotton at their door and the consumers in their midst which is to their greatest advantage and still they are to-day tottering. The reason for the above is that the Japanese in season time always keep their representatives in cotton centres and take away the best cotton whereas our Bombay mills mostly depend on Bombay imports which are generally adulterated and watered.

The Ahmedabad mill industry which has flourished and still goes on flourishing has always its representatatives in cotton centres during season time and if our Bombay Agents can adopt this system it is still not too late to do so.

The mixings of cotton is better understood by the Ahmedabad mill agents whereas some of our Bombay mill agents and managers hardly have more than a smattering of it, which is the most important question in textile industry. Sometime back Ahmedabad mills never believed in standard qualities but now they have adopted standard qualities with the result that in certain goods they have even captured Bombay market which is due mostly to the inefficiency of the Bombay mills.

ROOM FOR ECONOMY.

Our present Bombay mill management compared with that of Ahmedabad is to a certain extent too cumbersome and uneconomical. The Ahmedabad mills are managed very economically, on the other hand not a few Bombay mills are managed extravagantly. All the Ahmedabad mills have got their offices in the mill premises where-

(Continued on Page 11.)

KING AMANULLAH'S ADVICE TO MUSLIMS

A SUGGESTION TO PARSI COMMUNITY

(BY M. M. BANAJI).

When at the Jumma Musjid the other day His Majesty Shah Amanullah Khan exhorted his co-religionists to adopt prompt measures to convert their present Arabic ordinary prayer offerings and liturgy into the current language of the country so as to be within easy reach and understanding of all and sundry, literate and illiterate, from the prince to the peasant downwards His Majesty further warned the devotees with great urbanity to be on their guard against the chicaneries and machiavelian stratagems of Moulvis and Mullahs, Sadhus and Bawas who, His Majesty observed, contributed mainly to the downfall of religion "de facto" and the upraising of fatuous flapdoo-die and fanaticism. The wholesale condemnation on His Majesty's part was perhaps unjustified. But there is little doubt that if His Majesty had more moments at his disposal he would have animadverted on the essence and spirit of the word of Allah and His commandments as conveyed to us by His accredited agents, the Prophets. What is true of Moulvis and Mullahs is true of priests and priesthood, Brahmins and Bhagats, Dasturs and Mobeds all over the world, barring honourable exceptions. Certain it is that His Majesty's words are emblematical of a new era in the religious history of his co-religionists whose foresight, freedom of thought and impressionability are beyond pale of doubt.

AN EYE-OPENER.

The writer's object is not to pose these pioneer proclivities of the sister community before the sight of those from whom they are not hidden. His desire is to point out with considerable stress that His Majesty's words are fraught with almost prophetic import for the Parsi community for whom no better eye-opener could be provided by any occulist however expert. But the pity of it is that the Parsees lack in a marked degree the virtue of impressionability. They are lethargic and averse to receiving impressions. Postprandial exuberances, idle prattle and platitudes are their forte and focus. They refuse to see beyond the length of their nasal organ. They glory in short-sightedness—political, social, religious, moral and material; glory in living on the tottering fame of their ancestors; glory in muttering prayers in a dead language which to the mind of the laity is un-understandable; glory in being divided into meaningless sections ending in numerous factions; glory in an illiterate clergy; glory in a musty old Panchayat and its pottery works; glory in an out-of joint communal Trust Deed; glory in indiscriminate charities; glory in the absence of educational, industrial and technological institutions; glory in the inglorious doings of six and thirty Mandals and Mandlies and last but not the least glory in counting their Calendar Year at the fag end overturning seasons and uprooting ceremonials; glory in being reactionaries rather than actionaries.

Drawing a parallel between Arabic and Avesta prayers and reducing and deducing, the ratio and resultant are more in favour of the Arabic prayers and ceremonials of the Mahomedans than the Avesta, Pahlavi and Pajand ceremonials and rituals of the Parsees many of which are tiresome and tardy and out of tune and harmony with the times. The Mahomedans presage all secular education by religious cult—fundamental and technical. The minds of Mahomedan children are religiously moulded and acquire a bent and trend of mind and respect and regard for the religion which stand them in excellent stead in fighting the battle of life. Their Ara-

(Continued on Page 11.)

Notes of the Day.

The Warning.

Mr. Godfrey, who presided at the eighth session of the South African Indian Congress held at Kimberley on Sunday, was thoroughly justified in warning the Hertzog Government that if the notorious Liquor Bill introduced by Minister Roos in the Union Parliament were allowed to pass through along with the objectionable clauses it contained, Indians would claim the right to withdraw their acquiescence to the 'Gentlemen's Agreement.' He paid a tribute to the hard work put in by Mr. Sastri and spoke in grateful and appreciative terms of his labour in furthering the cause of Indian education in South Africa. But the fact remains that the Agent for India is powerless at present to induce the Union Government to revise their attitude towards the question of Indian rights and privileges. The Liquor Bill is a definite bid to appease the anti-Asiatic White settlers and its one great object is to throw thousands of Indians deliberately out of employment, so that they may be compelled to leave the country. The figures for re-patriation indicate that the policy of squeezing the Indians out goes on with amazing rapidity but the portion of the agreement regarding "uplift" of Indians is conveniently forgotten by the Hertzog administration. The Agreement is thus only a scrap of paper and Indians in South Africa are entitled to demand that justice must be meted out to them when they in a spirit of generous comprpomise accepted it.

The Hertzog Government's Duty.

The decision of the South African Indian Congress to stand by and generally honour the Gentlemen's Agreement, although Indians in Natal and Transvaal have had reason enough to complain that the Agreement is being treated by the Union Government as a scrap of paper does it great credit. It has certainly taken a statesmanlike and honourable view of the whole complex question. Mr. Sastri's strong appeal on behalf of the Agreement must have induced the Indian community to declare that it will abide by its terms. The further declarations by the Congress and its constituent bodies that it will not tolerate the illicit entry of Indians into the Union should make it all the more easy for the Union Government to give practical proof to the Indian community that on its own part it is anxious to work the Agreement in the large-hearted manner indicated in its attitude towards the Indian question at the time of the Round Table Conference. The Hertzog Administration has a fine opportunity now to solve the question amicably. It will be a tragedy if it misses it.

Platitudes.

When Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in a special statement to "The Pioneer" remarks that India and Labour are far too mutually interdependent, for men belonging to either race to take up a negative or destructive attitude, he utters an amiable platitude which will by no means serve the object he evidently has in view. After having let down most insultingly the Indian people by his support of the Birkenhead tactics towards India he cannot now make amende honorable by simply telling India that he "emphatically repudiates" the reflections made in this country "upon the sincerity of his colleagues' support of Indian National opinion." India expects something more than mere repudiation. If Mr. MacDonald appreciates the force of Indian National opinion, if he realises the volume of resentment in India against the insult to her self-respect by the appointment of an All-White Commission, let him show it by asking the two Labour representives on the Simon Show to withdraw even now.

Intriguing.

The Reuter message from Washington stating that the French Government is studying the American memorandum regarding the new Franco-American Arbitration Treaty opens out an interesting vista of possibilities in international arbitration. It is, indeed, intriguing to learn that the proposed Treaty, which is to replace the existing understanding between France and England expiring next month, will in its very preamble proclaim an anti-war policy. Treaties have hitherto been made between the Powers for offensive and defensive purposes, but a Treaty which makes a happy start in the direction of international peace by declaring for an anti-war policy and stipulates that all disputes between the two contracting parties shall be submitted to the Hague Court certainly breaks new ground. Will such a Treaty be possible at present between America and England? British political circles are reported to be watching the American proposals to France very favourably. But if the attitude of the British Government towards America approximates to that indicated in the latest observations of the "Saturday Review" on the subject, the prospect of an anti-war pact between the two nations and the consequential cessation of the competition in armaments is not very encouraging.

"U. S. A.'S LITTLE WAR"

The Nicaraguan Tangle

AMERICA "DISGRACEFULLY SPOOFED"

GEN SANDINO'S STRENGTH

LONDON, Jan. 4.

What is headed by one newspaper "U. S. A.'s little war" in Nicaragua began, with the landing of several American blue-jackets and marines at Bluefields (Nicaragua) in August 1926 to protect the lives and property of the United States' nationals in fighting between the so-called Liberals and Conservatives in Nicaragua. The fighting resulted in a rout of the Liberals by the end of 1926, the election of Conservative Diaz as President of the Republic and the expulsion of the Liberal Chief Sacasa from Nicaragua since when the American forces used to preserve order in the "neutral zone".

TASK EXTREMELY DIFFICULT.

Their task, however, was extremely difficult. General Sandino, the insurgent Liberal Leader, has evidently efficiently re-organised his guerilla troops. It is reported that he is assisted by an ex-German soldier named Muller who trained the insurgents in modern warfare. They are now actively carrying out the raids on Americans in the mountainous corner of Nicaragua next to the border of Honduras where transportation of supplies to Americans is an acute problem. Sandino himself is believed to have established his headquarters in a gold mine with a body-guard of fifty chosen men and it is said he has the avenue of escape through the jungle to Honduras.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN PUBLIC DISGRACEFULLY SPOOFED"

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Washington.—Warlike preparations of the United States' Government in connection with the developments in Nicaragua, have caused some heart-searching in certain quarters. Several democratic newspapers are very outspoken in their comments. One says, "it is perfectly patent that the American public has been disgracefully spoofed. Not only has General Sandino's strength been greatly underestimated, but the attempt to represent him and his followers as mere bandits have been equally ridiculous. Temporarily Nicaragua must become an American protectorate. We are not fighting the bandits, but the Nicaraguans are revolting against our rule."—Reuter's Special.

NICARAGUAN INSURGENTS

AMERICA DISPATCHES RE-INFORCEMENTS

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Washington.—Decision to send reinforcements of marines under a General Officer to Nacaragua followed a conference between President Coolidge and Mr. Wilbur, Secretary of Navy. Pending their arrival, blue jackets will be landed to relieve the detachments of marines for "cleaning up" the expedition against insurgents. The State department in a formal announcement declares that the United States intends to co-operate fully with the Nicaraguan constabulary "to establish order."

The United States marine headquarters at Managua are preparing for an intensive aerial bombardment of General Sandino's strongholds.—Reuter.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION AGAINST GENERAL SANDINO

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Washington.—Two battalions of Marines have been ordered to Nicaragua as punitive expedition against General Sandino whose troops yesterday killed six United States' Marines and wounded 28 of them, in severe engagements near Quilali.—Reuter.

WAR AND WORLD POWERS

DECLARATION OF RENUNCIATION

LONDON, Jan. 3?

Washington.—The State has published the text of the formal invitation to France to join the United States in proposing to all principal World Powers a comprehensive treaty containing the declaration renouncing war as the instrument of national policy.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Invitation was forwarded to Paris on 28th December as a preamble to the Draft Treaty to replace the Root Arbitration Treaty with France expiring on 27th February. Copy of the draft is being sent to the British and Japanese Governments with which the United States has Root Arbitration Treaty.—Reuter.

BUILDING ON HINDU DEFLECTION

APPEAL TO "REASONABLE" INDIAN LEADERS

"TIME'S" ANXIETY FOR THEIR REPUTATION.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The "Times" in an editorial on the divisions in Indian opinion, regarding the Statutory Commission says, that there is no evidence that leaders who demand boycott have gained many fresh followers during the last month. Sir John Simon and his colleagues have done well in these circumstances to anuounce that their visit to India will be no more than reconnaissance. They will spend February and March in New Delhi and one or two Provinces, studying the working of legislatures and administration and informally consulting Indian Ministers and legislators. They will not, apparently, examine witnesses during this visit, but merely prepare for a full and comprehensive enquiry in the next cold season, with full support of all British parties.

Meanwhile Hindu opinion may come to recognise that the boycott agitation is based partly upon a complete misapprehension of the attitude of the British Government and the Imperial Parliament and also upon confusion between an advisory and a judicial body. With ample time for reflection before them, it may be hoped that responsible Indian leaders will finally realise that their failure to grasp the opportunity for co-operation with the representatives of the Imperial Parliament will neither enhance their political reputation outside India, nor advance the cause which they have at heart.—Reuter.

CONFIDENCE MOTION ON STATUTORY COMMISSION

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Mr. M. C. Raja, M.L.A., has given notice of the following resolution to be moved at the next Assembly session:—

"Resolved that this Assembly record with satisfaction the appointment of the Statutory Commission on Reforms at a date earlier than that prescribed originally by Section 84 (A) of the Government of India Act, that this Assembly have profound confidence in the composition of the Commission and desire that every opportunity for full and effective co-operation with the Commission be granted to the Joint Select Committee of the Indian Legislature to be appointed as announced by His Excellency the Viceroy."—A. P.

LIBERTY OR DEATH

In a special cable to "Forward," dated New York, Dec. 30, Mr. Sailendra Nath Ghosh, Indian exile in America, says:—

"Please convey sincere appreciation of Independence and Commission Resolutions to Madras Congress delegates and the public. Let Indians' rights and Indians' interests be the first consideration in deliberating any future programme of action. LIBERTY OR DEATH. Urge the National Congress to decide on action for carrying on propaganda in America."

(Continued from column 6.)

of Hakim Ajmal Khan as also to place a suitable oil-painting in the Town Hall at the Committee's expense.

Codolence resolutions on the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan were also passed today by (1) the Unani Tiboi Conference, (2) Hindustani Mercantile Association and (3) the students of the Tibbia College who, in addition, resolved to raise a fitting memorial to the late Hakim (founder of the College) by their subscriptions, as also to spend part off their vacations in collecting funds for their College.—A.P.

MAINTAIN FAMILY TRADITION

RAMPUR NAWAB MOURNS HAKIMJI'S DEATH.

DELH, Jan. 4.

Mr. M. Abdul Ghaffar Billimaran wires: His Highness the Nawab of Rampur paid a visit to Delhi yesterday to condole with Hakim Mohammad Jamil Khan the son and successor of the late Masih-ul-Mulk. He spent about an hour and a half at Sharif Manzil where His Highness personally assured Hakim Jamil Khan of his kind regards and advised all the members of the family to guard the noble name of Masih-ul-Mulk and to maintain scrupulously the great traditions of the family. His Highness was very much moved and spoke most touchingly of his near friend the late Masih-ul-Mulk.

Mr. K. M. Panikkar, just appointed Political Secretary-in-Waiting of Kashmir, left Lahore on Wednesday morning for Jammu.—Free Press.

THE STRIKE SITUATION

TWO MILLS ENTIRELY CLOSED

SCHEME OF ECONOMIC WORKING

THIN END OF THE WEDGE

The resumption of work by the operatives of some of the mills which were affected by a hurricane strike on Tuesday last has not, to any appreciable extent, eased the general situation of the strike. Despite the fact that the operatives of Apollo, Rachael and Alexandra Mills resumed work on Wednesday, the tension created by the strike on the previous day was unaffected. The Spring Mill and the Jacob Sassoon Mill—the two mills in which the trouble originated—were entirely closed on Wednesday. Both these mills were securely guarded by special police posted at the entrance and in the near vicinity. The strikers of these two mills seem to be determined and unbending in their attitude. The owners on the other hand seem to have made up their minds to fight the issue to its logical conclusion, however bitter it may be.

STRIKERS' SERVICES DISPENSED WITH?

The Manager of the Jacob Sassoon Mill has posted a notice at the entrance of the mill, in which the strikers in that mill have been intimated that they would receive their wages for the last month on coming Friday and Saturday. Those of the jobbers and the head jobber who have struck work, have also been asked to receive their dues of provident fund which the Compay owes them. This means, in clear and simple terms, that the services of the strikers have been dispensed with unconditionally. Further enquiries into the causes of the strike have thrown considerable light upon the whole situation which is day by day assuming graver proportions. It can be stated without fear of contradiction that the present srike had nothing like a pre-concerted plan behind it. The storm had been brewing all these days since the last strike was ended by a patched-up compromise and it only burst out on Tuesday last when it acquired enough intensity. The pity of the whole thing is that most of the strikers who allege that they have got a genuine grievance against the owners are not members of the Textile Trade Union and this fact has rendered their position far more delicate than it would otherwise have been. There is nothing like a well-organised attempt to get the alleged grievances redressed. It is the spontaneity of feelings rather than a well-thought-out plan, that has held the strikers together for these couple of days. The grievances of the strikers as stated to our representative by several jobbers working in the Spring Mill and the Jacob Sassoon Mill can be pieced together as follows:—

FALL IN THE INDUSTRY.

It is an open secret that the mill-industry in Bombay is now no longer a profit-making industry as it was a decade ago, owing to very serious Japanese competition. The mill-owners have now understood the reality of their position and that is that unless they are able, by whatever means, to compete with the Japanese mills, adequately and efficiently, the mill-industry in Bombay cannot but grievously suffer. They have, moreover, realized that the Japanese competition cannot be properly counteracted unless and until the standard of efficiency of all manner of work in the Bombay mills is raised to the standard available in industrially advanced countries like Japan, England and America. The owners, therefore, have made up their minds to increase the efficiency of work with a view to come as near as possible to the dictum, "Maximum produce at a minimum cost." This they want to do slowly and steadily by introducing certain reforms in the mill-industry.

THE MILL-WORKERS' ARGUMENT.

Now, the very primary and standing grievance of mill-workers is and has ever been that even in the boom days of industry, the owners never took into account the interests of the workers. Whether in boom days or slack days the lot of poor workers has remained the same. The workers, therefore, cannot be expected to be as enthusiastic and optimistic about the reforms now sought to be introduced in the industry as the owners. Nothing short of a clear conviction that the reforms would be accompanied by a corresponding monetary gain, not to the owner but to themselves, would induce the workers to acquiesce in any new plan going under the name of reforms in the mill-industry. On the last occasion when the management of the Apollo Mill tried to introduce a three-loom system instead of the time-honoured two-loom system, the weavers stood on their rights and refused to accept the innovation unless it was backed up by an adequate increase in their wages. Quite naturally, the workers look upon any such step as a thin end of the wedge.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

The trouble that has arisen in the present strike is over a different kind of reform. According to the version of the Spring Mill workers, the mill authorities made it compulsory upon the workers to submit to the introduction of what is called a double-frame system in the spinning department. This means that under the new system the spinners have to handle double the spindles they have hitherto been handling. This will bring about a double output of produce and for this the workers have been promised only 50 per cent. increase in their wages. The workers, as we understand, are not opposed to the new scheme so much on the ground of wages as on the ground that the introduction of this reform is bound to throw a considerable number of workers out of employment. It is understood that no option of whatever kind is left to them. They cannot but resign themselves to the biological formula, namely, the survival of the fittest.

MILL-OWNERS' ATTITUDE.

The mill-owners on their side have been maintaining that their position in the matter is sound and far from any injustice or unfairness. The views of a big mill magnate gathered by our representative can be reduced to this. The owners have got to introduce the reforms if they don't want the mill-industry to deteriorate. As it is, the industry is unable not only to progress but even to stand on its own legs. The owners believe that the introduction of reforms would lead to mutual advantage. As regards the whole-frame system now sought to be introduced in the Spring Mill, the authorities have taken their stand on a specific recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board for obtaining increased output per operative. The Board 'inter alia' suggest:—

TARIFF BOARD'S SUGGESTION.

"We are strongly of opinion that an extension of the piece-work system to spinners would have a perceptible effect in increasing the efficiency of the Bombay

(Continued on page 9.)

FUTURE OF INDIA.

"England Has no Title to Draw up Constitution."

DR. RUTHER FORD ON SIMON SHOW

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Dr. V. H. Rutherford, ex-Member of Parliament writing to a rriend of his at Trichinopoly about the Simon Commission, says that Englishmen have no title to draw up a Constitution for India. That prerogative, he says, belongs to Indians alone. A Round Table Conference would enable Englishmen to have a thorough knowledge of the needs of India and what Constitution she would like to have. They can meet India's representatives at that Round Table Conference and then attempt at legislation accordingly for India.—Free Press.

"BOLSHIE" BOGIE AGAIN!

ENGLAND'S FEAR ABOUT INDIA

"RUSSIA'S BID FOR POWER"

The Geneva Correspondent of the "Leader" in the course of a long article to that paper giving out his impressions of the Disarmament Conference refers to the Chamberlain Litvinov conversations. The correspondent writes:—

The meeting of Comrade Litvinov and Sir Austen Chamberlain has naturally caused much speculation and the interview has been attributed to the initiative of the former who is the Soviet Under Commissar for Foreign Affairs. Though the official 'communique' issued at the end of it by the parties to the conversation jointly emphasized the lack of agreement principally due to the inability or unwillingness on the part of the Soviet Government to control the activities of the Third International, there is good reason to believe that we have not yet heard the last of the outcomes of this proceeding. There is widespread fear in Great Britain at the present moment that the political situation in India lends itself to Bolshevist propaganda and the British Government is concerned to prevent it, if possible, by amicable means if only because that is the surest means of gaining their end. Russia on her part is sorely in need of funds and as any possibility of loans for her lies in obtaining the recognition of prosperous powers she is naturally anxious to bring it about. Comrade Litvinov is understood to have expressed himself willing to give certain guarantees even with regard to the Oriental College at Tashkent as far as its activities with India are concerned. But at the same time the present political situation in Europe greatly facilitates Russia's bid for power. The Franco-Italian relations the position of Germany, and above all the state of affairs in the region of the Baltic give Russia an upper hand, and it is probably this which M. Paul-Boncour had in mind when he said 'You are the people who can do more for security than any one at the present moment' turning across to the Soviet delegation at the Disarmament Conference.

AMNESTY TO PABNA RIOTORS

BENGAL GOVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

The Government of Bengal, in the course of a communikue announces that

His Excellency the Governor has decided to grant amnesty to all persons accused in connection with riots at Pabna and to withdraw all the cases pending. His Excellency the Governor trusts, adds the communique, that this act of clemency will be accepted in the spirit in which it is given and that the understanding arrived between the two communities will be rigidly adhered to in the future and peace assured throughout the district.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT OF GOVERNOR'S DURBAR.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS' DECISION

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 4.

The Municipal Commissioners of Allahabad have decided not to attend the Durbar to be held by His Excellency Sir William Marris, to-morrow, as a protest against the slight shown to them by having been allotted back seats in to-day's rehearsal Durbar. Attempts are being made to placate them and go back on their decision.—Free Press.

AFGHAN KING'S DESIRE

TREATY BETWEEN EGYPT AND AFGHANISTAN

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Cairo.—The newspaper "Al Ahram" states that King Amanuliah expressed to the Egyptian Prime Minister his desire to conclude a treaty of friendship between Afghanistan and Egypt.—Reuter.

MISSION OF GOODWILL TO NICARAGUA

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Tegucigalpa (Honduras).—Lidbergh has arrived here to proceed to Nicaragua on an aerial mission of "goodwill."—Reuter.

ENGLAND WINS TEST-MATCH

87 RUNS MORE.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Cape Town.—England won the second test match by 37 runs.—Reuter's Special.

A previous telegram says:—

The second test match was continued to-day in fine weather and before a moderate attendance. England's second innings concluded for 428 runs, Wyatt scoring 91. South Africa, who at lunch had scored 45 for no wickets had made 166 for five (Taylor 71, Commaille 47) when teams retired for tea.—Reuter's Special.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY

Late Hakim Ajmal Khan

VICTIM OF HEART ATTACK

GREATEST GENTLEMAN IN INDIA.

DELHI, Jan. 4.

Mr. M. Abdul Gaffur of Ballimaran wires:

The sudden passing away of that great patriot, the prince among men, Hakim Ajmal Khan has cast a gloom over the whole country. His fellow countrymen, friends and followers would, perhaps, like to hear of the causes leading up to this terrible tragedy. His death was, in fact, not so sudden as it appears to be. His health had been indifferent during the last three years and owing to troubles of digestion, he developed something very much like 'angina pectoris'. In November last, while at Rampur he had a very bad heart attack. Again he had one or two milder attacks in Bombay where he had gone in connection with the visit of the King of Afghanistan. The general symptoms of the attack consisted in severe pains all over the shoulders and joints of hands accompanied by cold perspiration. It was found a few days ago that he also suffered from pains in the region of the heart. For the last few months it was feared that a severe attack might any day result in death.

HATED TO TALK OF AILMENTS.

Hakim Saheb himself realised the gravity of his condition and was thinking of taking a long rest. He always hated to talk of his ailments or to disclose his troubles. He knew how to bear agonies with patience and in silence. Not once he gave any of his friends an inkling of the danger in which he was living. A few of his intimates had their own suspicions, but that was all. He had been taking very small quantities of food and since three days before his death he had been almost starving himself.

VERY MUCH PULLED DOWN.

During his last visit to Rampur, his friends found him very much pulled down. On the day of his death, he had little food and was complaining of intestinal troubles just a few minutes before death. He felt the heart attack coming and asked for a Doctor. Within ten minutes of this, before the Doctor could arrive, he suddenly fell down in his bed and expired at 2-10 a.m. Thus passed away the greatest gentleman in India, most patient in his sufferings resigned and uncomplaining up to the last moment of his life.

CONDOLENCE MEETING AT AMRAOTI

AMRAOTI, Jan. 2.

At a public meeting held here to-day under the joint auspices of the Congress and Tanzim Committees and the Hindu Sabha, Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Member, Council of State, presiding, a resolution was unanimously adopted expressing the profound sorrow of the citizens of Amraoti over the sudden and untimely demise of Hakim Ajmal Khan Saheb, an advocate of the liberty of India and Hindu-Muslim unity, and an eminent scholar and hakim. Leaders of all communities were among the speakers.—A. P.

BARODA MUSLIMS HOLD CONDOLENCE MEETING

BARODA, Jan. 4.

Local Mussalmans have passed a resolution mourning the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan.—Free Press.

DELHI MUNICIPALITY'S TRIBUTE

TIBBIA COLLEGE STUDENTS NOBLE RESOLVE

DELHI, Jan. 4.

The weekly meeting of the Delhi Municipality was adjourned this evening as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan. After touching references were made to the work of the deceased in the sphere of Nationalism and Eastern Medicines, the President, Mr. Johnson, C.I.E., in paying a glowing tribute to the memory of the Hakim said that "if Hindus and Mussalmans of Delhi could carry on the work of communal unity for which the late Hakim spent many anxious hours and achieved some tangible results, that only could be a true and permanent monument to the memory of Ajmal Khan."

It was further resolved to offer condolence to the son and members of the family.

(Continued in column 2.)

ENGLAND'S PLIGHT

FEAR OF ONE OF MOST SERIOUS FLOODS IN HISTORY

BRIDGE COLLAPSES: HUGE AREA INUNDATED

LONDON, Jan. 3.

A wooden staging is being erected at Maidenhead to bridge the roads. Children in Windsor are being carried in streets on the shoulders of adults. Bungalows in Golders Green have been inundated. The Railway bridge at Edmonton collapsed just after a mail train had passed. The great north road, near Sandy, in Bedfordshire, was crossed by a canoeist.

Reports from throughout the country show floods. General conditions in the Thames Valley indicate the possibility of one of the most serious floods in history.—Reuter's Special.

A CLEVER RUSE.

SIGHT-SEERS FORCED TO PART WITH MONEY.

DELHI, Jan. 4.

Mohendranath, a gentleman from Amritsar and a local bania are reported to be the latest victims to a gang of robbers. Mohendranath went to see Delhi Fort, yesterday. While he was standing at the Main Gate, he met a man who told him that the public were admitted to the Fort only after 3 p.m. A stranger requested Mohendranath to accompany him to Salim Garhi to see the American and French guns. Mohendranath accompanied the obliging man to Salim Garhi along the Fort wall. On their way they met a party of about ten persons said to be companions of the guide. When they went a little further of the guide, Mohendranath was taken by surprise by the party and was forced to part with his ten-rupee note. Soon after, he met a Bania weeping and when questioned, he said he had been robbed of Rs. 50 by some persons. The matter has been reported to the Police.—Free Press.

DELHI RIOT CASE.

FURTHER HEARING RESUMED

DELHI, Jan. 4.

Hearing in the Delhi Riot Case was resumed before Mr. A. Isar, Special Magistrate. Further prosecution evidence was recorded. About half a dozen witnesses mostly formal, were examined. Some of them related having taken the body of Abdul Rashid to the burial ground. Head constable Muttshadi Lall stated having arrested a newspaper hawker at the complaint of a certain man that the accused had beaten him.

Sardar Raghbir Singh, Sub-Inspector, Saddar Bazar Police Station, was the only important witness of the day. He said the mob with the body of Abdul Rashid numbered a few hundreds when they came to Qutub Road. Witness stopped them on Qutab Road, where they left the body on the footpath. Nine persons carrying the body were arrested on the spot. Some among the mob carried lathis.

On being cross-examined, he could not say whether the soldiers used bayonets or not. The case stands adjourned.—Free Press.

200 CANDIDATES CONTEST SIX VACANCIES

I. C. S. COMPETITIVE EXAM. BEGINS IN DELHI

DELHI, Jan. 4.

The Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination began to-day in the "Metcalf Hall." More than 200 candidates from different provindes in India are competing for the six vacancies in the I.C.S. to be filled up by open competition.—Free Press.

MYSORE DEWAN IN MADRAS

TO SETTLE DISPUTE OVER CAUVERY

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Mr. Mirza Mohamed Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, has come down to Madras to discuss with the Madras Government the question regarding Cauvery which is in dispute between the two Governments, and has been conferring with Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Law Member, from yesterday.—A. P.

DOCTOR'S PUBLIC SERVICES APPRECIATED

AMRAOTI, Jan. 3.

At a meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. C. K. Seaman, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, on 1st January, the citizens of Ellichpur presented Dr. N. V. Mudliar, L.M.S., Assistant Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Ellichpur, with a gold medal and a medicine chest in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him during the last cholera epidemic there.—A. P.

MARATHA CHIEF WELCOMES CRITICISM

AUNDH STATE BUDGET

PROHIBITION AND RETRENCHMENT

The Aundh State Representative Assembly began its budget session lately under the presidentship of the State Karbhari. The session lasted for 4 days and was marked with great enthusiasm.

The State Karbhari reviewed the financial condition of the State and referred to the several causes which necessitated the increase in the expenses over and above the budget passed by the Assembly last year. He declared that absolute prohibition of liquor in the State has been the goal of the Chiefsaheb long since, but requested the members to suggest ways of making up the loss arising from absolute prohibition before passing any resolution in this respect. He laid great stress on the early liquidation of the State debt which has been standing for the last 40 years and suggested that all efforts should for the presnt be concentrated on this point only. He announced that the budget of the private expenses of the Chiefsaheb has also been placed on the table for inspection this year and called the Assembly's attention to the fact that the private expenses of the Chiefsaheb were the most frugal and were three or four times less than those of other Chiefs of States, whose income is nearly equal to that of the Aundh State.

After this speech Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale brought a resolution about the absolute prohibition of the sale of liquor and it was carried by a vast majority after a good deal of discussion. Rao Bahadur Kale then brought another resolution about the appointment of a Committee of experts to report as to what should be the relations between the British Government and the States. This resolution was also passed.

Messrs. A. V. Patwardhan and S. D. Satwalekar very severely criticised the State for not having kept to the budget passed by the Assembly last year. Mr. A. V. Patwardhan then moved a resolution that the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee should immediately be given effect to.

This Committee suggested that a retrenchment to the amount of about Rs. 12,000 should be effected by closing some offices and salaries of servants should be paid in time, that a Committee should be appointed to examine the accounts, that a Finance Committee of the members of this Assembly should be appointed to prepare the draft budget, that schemes like the electric installation should be taken in hand only after getting the sanction of this Assembly and that as the State Bank was not a paying concern it should be closed.

Further resolutions were passed in connection with the closure of shops conducted by responsible officers of the State, and giving the benefit of river water to agriculturists at a moderate cost by the use of pumping machinery.

The session ended with the concluding speech of the Chiefsaheb, who thanked the members for their frank and open-minded criticism.

Referring to the total prohibition of liquor in the State the Chiefsaheb remarked that this would not be effective unless there is prohibition side by side in the surrounding British villages as the State villages are intermingled with those in the British territory.

The large amount which was given as advance for weaving cloth of every kind from the lowest to the highest kind for the proposed thread ceremonies of his son and grandson, which have been postponed on account of want of provision in the budget, was solely with the intention of giving encouragement to the weaving industry in the State. His ambition was to use cloth made from hand-spun yarn in the State.

He said that the spread of scientific knowledge of agriculture was quite essential and consequently he could not accept the suggestion of the Assembly about not sanctioning the amount set apart for agricultural education.

MAHARAJA GAEKWAD SAILS FOR INDIA

DURBAR TO BE HELD AT BARODA

BARODA, Jan. 4.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad sailed for India from Marseilles on the 30th December. He is expected in Bombay on the 13th instant. He will leave Bombay the same day and arrive in Baroda on the 14th instant. He will be received at the station by the Resident and the Ministers and will drive in State to the Lakshmi Vilas Palace. That being Sankrant day, there will be a Durbar in the afternoon, at which those who have done splendid work during the flood period, will be honoured. An official programme of his arrival will be out in a few days.

If His Highness goes to Poona direct, the Durbar will be cancelled.—Free Press.

THE PREMIER OF NEPAL.

Man Who Made Modern Nepal.

HIS PERSONALITY AND ENVIRONMENT.

The visit to India of His Highness the Prime Minister of Nepal has been hailed from all quarters. It will be interesting to know something about the personality of the man who made modern Nepal. The following appears in "Forward":—

In his magnificent palace of Singh Darbar, in the city of Katmandu, in the heart of the picturesque valley of Nepal, lives His Highness the Maharajah Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister, Marshal, Supreme Commander-in-Chief, and the defacto ruler of Nepal. Nearly sixty-five years of age, His Highness is perhaps the most active man in his country, over the destiny of which, he has been presiding for more than twenty-five years and leading it towards peace and prosperity. Possessor of an imposing palace, built on the most modern lines and equipped with costly furniture, the Maharajah prefers to live a simple life and the humblest individual in Nepal has access to him and on those days when he holds an open court in the front-garden of his palace, beggars in loin-cloth and poor men and women in rags can petition to him without the help of lawyers, a class which does not exist in Nepal. When he goes out for drives in the afternoons followed by innumerable retinue—cavalry, foot-guards, cyclists with rifles, attended by many of the leading noblemen of Nepal, His Highness has a charming smile for every one and acknowledges graciously the greetings of passers by. Often he talks to a stranger to the country in course of these afternoon drives to the utter amazement of his attendants. Amidst the gorgeous display of the uniform worn by those surrounding him, His Highness in his simple dress which is generally a long coat and Nepalese breeches, with his Marshal's cap to distinguish him from the rest, pales into comparative insignificance, but there is a grandeur and solemnity about him, a stateliness in his bearing and a thoughtfulness in his countenance that make one feel that here is a ruler indeed!

A HINDU OF HINDUS.

He has educated his sons in Western arts and science, but it does not prevent him from adhering to the time-honoured customs and ceremonies of his forefathers. A Hindu of Hindus, the Maharajah observes with the greatest strictness the religious rites of the twice-born. He is the highest court of appeal in Nepal and dispenses justice with an even hand. His influence on his people is unbounded and their faith in him is firm. He is looked upon with deep reverence by the Nepalese and every day they gather at the palace to do homage to him. Standing on the balcony of Singh Durbar, while dealing with intricate legal problems he resembles one of those ancient kings legislating for their subjects under the open sky. Born with a silver spoon in his mouth, his father General Dhir Shum Shere, being the youngest brother of that famous soldier-statesman of Nepal, Maharajah Sir Jung Bahadur, Maharajah Chandra Shum Shere discourages any kind of foppishness or dandyism and the young men of his family are some of the most well-mannered and finished gentlemen of whom any court might be proud.

PROUD FATHER.

Head of a patriarchal family, His Highness has reasons to be proud of his sons—General Sir Mohon, K.C.I.E., one of the finest gentlemen in the East and his father's right-hand man, General Sir Baber, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., a gallant soldier, General Sir Kaiser, K.B.E., an able administrator and keen scholar, General Singha, a perfect type of gentleman who supervises all charitable institutions in Nepal, General Krishna, who is interested in books and has a splendid library, General Bishnu "the Prince-charming," General Shauker, an allround sportsman and a "shikari" of established reputation though yet in his teens, General Madan, one of the youngest Generals in the Army.

Truly speaking modern Nepal owes everything to the Maharajah's energy and liberality. The Nepal Government, Railway, the Chandra Canal, a well-kept motor road between Omlekganj and Bhimphedi, the Tri-Chandra College where education is free, the Triabhuna-Chandra Military Hospital built as a memorial to those brave Gorkhas who fell in the great war of 1914-19, the Chandra Surgical Annexe and X-ray Laboratory, the Electric Light arrangements in Katmandu, the proposed sanatorium for tuberculosis patients to be built at the cost of severals lakhs of rupees, all stand to his credit.

LIBERATOR OF SLAVES.

As the liberator of thousands of hereditary slaves, the Maharajah's name will go down to posterity as a benefactor of humanity. Katmandu under his regime looks like a modern city, motor cars and cycles rush about, there are policemen at important street-junctions, the bazars are full. The trade-emporiums attract people of different nationalities, there has been an extension of the city beyond its old limits, houses built on modern engineering schemes adorn the suburbs, there is a Municipal Corporation looking after the city's civic affairs. Nepal under such an enlightened ruler is destined to achieve immense progress in the near future.

AFFRAY BETWEEN POLICE AND VILLAGERS

TWO PERSONS SUCCUMB TO INJURIES

RANGOON, Jan. 4.

Further news received from Paungde about the recent affray between a police party and the villagers of Padinbin, states that two of the wounded villagers, a young man and an elderly woman succumbed to their injuries in hospital. There have been no further disturbances and the collection of capitation tax is proceeding in the villages which at first refused to pay.—A. P.

EDITOR SENTENCED.

LAHORE, Jan. 4.

Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate, convicted Maulvi Yakub Khan, Editor of "Light" under Section 153 (A) of I.P.C. and sentenced him to fifteen months' imprisonment and one thousand rupees fine. The Printer and Publisher of the paper have been sentenced to three months each.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Jan. 4.

Yesterday's shallow depression in the South-west Bay has stimulated the North-east monsoon in the Coromandel coast where local rain has fallen. The Western disturbance is causing extension of cloud in North-west India.

The temperature is markedly below normal in Central India and the plains of United Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Negapatam three-quarters of an inch; Cuddalore a half and Madras one.

Forecast: Some extension in South-east Madras and a few falls in the extreme North.—A.P.

HIND VIJAYA GYMKHANA TOURNAMENTS

ENTRY CLOSES ON 10 TH INSTANT

BARODA, Jan. 4.

The annual Hind Vijaya Gymkhana Tournaments will be held on the 19th, 20th and 21st January. Ladies' sports will be held on the 16th and 17th instants. Entry closer on January 10.—Free Press.

DISPUTE OVER TEMPLE LAND

GOVERNMENTS CLAIM

DELHI, Jan. 4.

Dispute has arisen between the local Government and the Temple Protection Committee, Delhi, over the right of ownership of a land of certain temple near Delhi Gate. Government claims the land as "Nazul" land, while the Sanatanists claim it as belonging to the temple. The Sanatan Dharam League called a public meeting at Ground temple at 5 p.m. this evening to protest against the Government interference.—Free Press.

MADRAS CONGRESS DECISION

LEADERS TO SPEAK ON SATURDAY

Under the auspices of the "G" Ward D. C. C. a public meeting will be held on Saturday (7th instant) at 6-30 p.m. near Tilak Bridge, when prominent leaders will speak on the Madras Congress Decision and protest against the treatment to "General" Avari by C. F. Government. Names of the speakers will be announced later on.

NOT A JOY-RIDE!

ONEROUS DUTIES OF SIMON SEVEN

COL. LANE-FOX'S SOLICITUDE FOR INDIA'S WELFARE

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rt. Hon. Lane-Fox, Member of the Simon Commission, told the constituents of Leeds that the Statutory Commission would not be a joy-ride as some imagined. They were confronted by a very laborious task in collection of evidence, and their report must, necessarily, be of a controversial character dealing with the subjects on which there was a strong feeling, and which, if not carefully handled, might become very bitter. They had to convince India that the Commission was not going out in any sense for establishing their rights as the conquering race but merely to collect evidence and suggest to Parliament the extensions or modifications of Reforms. Upon the success of the Commission depended the welfare of India.—Reuter.

INDIAN CHURCH MEASURE BILL

BECAME OPERATIVE FROM JAN. 1ST

LONDON, Jan. 3.

An Order in the Council has been gazetted which fixes January 1st 1928 as the day on which the Indian Church Measure will come into operation.—Reuter.

GRIEVANCES OF TELEGRAPHISTS

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

The Madras branch of the Indian Telegraph Union at a meeting presided over by Mr. C. Doraiswami Iyengar M.L.A., adopted a resolution requesting Government to appoint a Committee with an equal number of officials and non-officials to enquire into their legitimate grievances.—A. P.

CONDITIONS OF ABORIGINES IN INDIA

SCIENCE CONGRESS DEMANDS STATUTORY COMMISSION FOR INQUIRY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 3.

The Indian Science Congress divided into sections to-day. The Presidents of Agriculture, Botany, Mathematics and Physics sections delivered their addresses. There will be no medical section this year, as all cognate papers were read during the Tropical Congress. In the anthropological section, a resolution was passed to the effect that the Statutory Commission should be apointed specially to consider the case of aborgines of India, and to allow the Anthropological Section of the Science Congress to state before the Commission in detail the case of aborigines in British Indian States.—A. P.

AMNESTY TO CONVICTS IN PABNA COMMUNAL CASES

BENGAL GOVT'S ASSURANCE

PABNA, Jan. 3.

The Commissioner of Rajshahi Division arrived here yesterday, and communicated to the Hindu and Mahomedan leaders, the local Government's assurance of a general amnesty to all the Hindus and Mahomedans convicted or under trial in the procession and other communal cases, provided both the communities undertook to live in amity and the Hindus withdrew the civil suit, instituted to set aside the punitive tax, which is now pending in the First Sub-Judge's Court. The Hindus have decided to withdraw the suit in view of the latest Privy Council decision. The leaders of both the communities met the Commissioner to-day and undertook to live in peace and the Hindus filed a petition before the Subordinate Judge withdrawing the civil suit accordingly.—A. P.

THE MARRIS HALL.

PERMANENT HOME OF AGRA ZAMINDARS' ASSOCIATION

ASANSOL, Jan. 4.

His Excellency Sir William Marris, the out-going Governor of the United Provinces opened this afternoon, the Marris Hall, the permanent home of the Agra Zamindars' Association. In the course of his speech, His Excellency traced the history of the movement for a permanent home and advised the zamindars to continue their loyal support to Government.—Free Press.

CHOLERA IN BENGAL

INCREASE IN DEATHS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 4.

According to the latest returns received in the Provincial Public Health Department, Calcutta and seven districts in Bengal showed an increase in deaths from cholera during the week ending December 24, last.—Free Press.

INDIA AND LABOUR PARTY

REFLECTION ON LABOURITES REPUDIATED

MR. MACDONALD'S STATEMENT

The London Correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes under date December 30:—

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in a special statement to "The Pioneer" on the present position in India, emphatically repudiates the reflections made in India upon the sincerity of his colleagues' support to Indian National opinion.

India and Labour, he says, are far too mutually inter-dependent in everything making for a peaceful and enlightened civilisation for men belonging to either race to take up a negative or destructive attitude.

RUMOUR REPUDIATED

U. S. GOVT'S COMMUNIQUE

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rugby.—Satisfaction is expressed in official quarters in London at the communique issued by the United States Government repudiating the report that the British Government had raised the elevation of guns of British battleships after the conclusion of the Washington Treaty. It is hoped that this will definitely dispose of a rumour which has been revived on various occasions within the last few years, and which has had unfavourable reaction on Anglo-American relations.—B. O. W.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS COMMUNICATE SECRET INFORMATION

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Moscow.—Charged with abusing official posts, M. Poliakov, the Commercial Director of the Grain Department of the State Bank and his assistant, M. Telesnin, have been sentenced to death and their property has been confiscated. Nine merchants have been sentenced for varying terms on cognate charges.

It was alleged that M. Poliakov and Telesnin communicated secret commercial information to private merchants and sold to the later grain on more favourable terms than to the State Departments.—Reuter.

PROSPEROUS FRENCH BUDGET

RE-ESTABLISHING GOLD MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Paris.—Provisional returns show that upto December 15th the revenue has exceeded expenditure by 618 millions sterling. Government have introduced legislation with a view to the abolition of the import duty on gold imports, whether specie or bullion, as they consider it indispensable that the gold market should be re-established. The sole consequence of the exemption will probably be to enable the Bank of France to exercise the necessary control over the money market.—Reuter's special.

APPEARANCE OF COUNTRYSIDE CHANGES

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The pilot of an airliner which has arrived at Croydon from Cologne reported that the appearance of the countryside in England has changed from the Arctic to Lacustrine. He said that if was impossible to detect usual landmarks and he had to set compass for his course as if he were flying over sea.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO FLOODS IN BEHAR AND ORISSA

EXPERTS TO REVIEW SITUATION

CUTTACK, Jan. 3.

Replying jointly to the addresses presented by the District Board, the Orissa Landholders Association and other bodies, Sir [illegible] Stephenson referred to the recent devastating floods in the Province, and said that with the assistance of the Government of India, the Behar Government had arranged for a committee of experts to review the question as a whole. His Excellency added that so far as it was in his power, he would push on with any suggestion that the Committee made to enable the Government to get to grips with the problem.—A. P.

The hearing of the Kaijuri loot case, which was to commence on Tuesday before the Sessions Judge, Pabna has been postponed.—A. P.

Owing to an underground fire at the new Toposi station of the East Indian Railway, the running of all trains on the Gourangdi branch line is suspended.—Free Press.

PHYSICAL CULTURE AND NATIONAL PROGRESS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is an inspiring feature of this year's Indian National Congress, that Dr. Ansari the President laid special stress on the necessity for the physical culture of the youths of the country. The Hindu Maha Sabha, the Moslem League, and last but not least, the Youth's Congress have been agitated on this question for some time past. As Bepin Chandra Pal in his Bombay lecture on "Ethics of Freedom" has rightly pointed out, Freedom is a comprehensive ideal embracing political, social, domestic and personal freedom. The communal or compartmental conception of freedom is at best a mockery and at worst a menace. It must not be forgotten, however, that freedom is only one pole of national life, the other pole being restraint. The only restraint, consistent with freedom is voluntary or self-imposed restraint in order to prevent the miscarriage of freedom. Responsibility is the very essence of freedom.

Dr. Ansari with his expert knowledge of the human body in relation to disease struck the right note by drawing the attention of the Congress to the great need of physical culture. Health is the substratum of all progress—the living principle of freedom and the restraining force against tyranny of any form. People have wondered why the Congress, a purely political body, should have gone out of the way to deal with religious differences, social evils and educational problems. Like a true physician, Dr. Ansari has not ignored any aspect of the case entrusted to his charge and has prescribed not only the remedies but the conditions necessary for the success of those remedies.

Physical efficiency is one of those conditions. The Indian Youth's Congress is the proper body to tackle this problem. The physical experts' convention under their auspices resolved to evolve a scheme of physical culture for Indian boys and girls and a special committee has been appointed for the purpose. It is gratifying to note that the Indian system of "Asans" and "Pranayama" was considered to be the best for India. There are several questions arising in this connection. Physical culture is not merely the attainment of health, strength, beauty and longevity but an intelligent grasp of the biological forces at play in the human organism and their orderly regulation for the attainment of happiness, both individual and collective. Just as the collective body like the Congress is keenly interested in the physical welfare of the race, phyhical culture must supply correctness of outlook and energy of execution to all the social, religious and political organisations of the country.

The healthy human body is a typically democratic organization where the principles and demonstration of self-government can best be seen and learnt. This is the laboratory and the workshop where the lessons of sympathy, co-ordination and self-determination are studied and concretized. Let us hope that the committee of physical experts will have a larger outlook than the mere physical development of boys and girls. The boys and girls of to-day will be the men and women of to-morrow and the first lessons imparted to them must furnish them the key to open the door of knowledge, power and peace. The object of physical culture is not to produce brainless giants but thoughtful, sober and patriotic men and women able to defend themselves and their country. Freedom implies self-respect, and self-respect must be based upon the bed-rock of physical efficiency. It is undoubted that the yogic "Asans" (postural exercises) and "pranayama" are necessary, and sufficient for preserving health, but they cannot lead to self-confidence. The national efficiency of the Japanese is the out-come of their system of physical culture known as Jui-jiutsu. The Indian system of wrestling can easily absorb the special features of the Japanese system and enable the youths of this country to hold their own when confronted by rowdyism. The physical culture committee will no doubt devise a scheme with a national outlook. The building up of national character should be the goal of all our efforts. The committee should approach, by advertisement or otherwise, educated gentlemen who have devoted their lives to yoga and physical culture. Messrs. Gunaji of Belgaum, and Gune of Lonavla will be of valuable help in the drafting of a comprehensive scheme of physical culture.—Yours, etc.

B. KRISHNARAO.

Banglore, Jan. 2.

JAPANESE OVERSEA COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER

The Japanese Oversea Commercial Traveller is due to arrive in Bombay on the 8th instant and will put up at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Place of exhibition, which will most probably be held somewhere in the vicinity of the Crawford Market, and any necessary particulars will further be announced in due course.

BANK OF INDIA

BRANCH AT BANDRA

(From Our Correspondent).

Bandra, the queen of the suburbs, is progressing very fast and the latest acquisition will be a suburban bank—a branch of the Bank of India, Ltd. The Bank—due to the personal interest and indefatigable efforts of its Manager—was fortunate in securing a prominent and central site on the highway of the town. Further, no pains have been spared in metamorphosing the once dilapidated building into an attractive counting house. The structure combining utility with beauty is built fire proof and a large Godrej safe has been installed. The Branch will be managed purely by an Indian staff consisting at present of a Hindu Agent, a Mahomedan accountant and a Parsi cashier.

Your correspondent was very kindly received at the Head Office in Bombay by the Chief Accountant and introduced to the Manager Mr. A. G. Gray who granted an interview. In the sanctum of Mr. Gray your correspondent received all answers to his queries.

The Manager first placed a letter in which his view of the future of the Branch was expressed in the following words:—

"The Suburban Branch of the Bank is only a preliminary measure in the extension of a real banking feeling in the country as opposed to the cities of India—which is modelled on the lines of a small country Branch Bank in England. We don't expect to deal in lakhs but in rupees, in hundreds, possibly in thousands in Bandra."

The Manager expressed his fullest confidence in the slow but steady development of the business of the Bank owing to the fact that the establishment of the Bank would be filling a long-felt need.

"It is my policy to give service," he announced "and in so doing to give profit not only to our clients but also to the share-holders." Mr. Gray stated that he relied on the patronage of several of the big institutions like the High Schools the Convents, and the Municipality, the local Doctors and business-men and the affluent residents of Bandra. He also hoped that the middle class inhabitants would form a clientele of the savings bank section.

We may now refer to a report current about two years back that the Imperial Bank of India had intended setting up a branch but had dropped the idea. The Bank of India will, therefore, have the honour of being the pioneer of Suburban Branch Banks in the "Urbs Prima in Indis."

The opening ceremony of the Bank was performed last evening.

CENTRAL SALSETTE RAILWAY.

TRAINS TO RUN NEXT MONTH?

Work goes on apace on the Central Salsette Railway between Kurla and Andheri and it really does seem as though trains are going to run next month. There is a brisk demand arising for land on the route of the line; and as plenty of it is in the market at 6 to 8 annas a yard, a good many sales are taking place. There is a big future before this district, for it is going to be immensely popular with the "little man" who wants an acre of land to grow his own fruit trees and keep fowls, and so on, but who cannot pay a fancy price.—"The Property Market."

SHRI SARASVATI SANGIT VIDYALAAY

The result of the Competitive Concert of Indian Vocal Music and Harmonium-playing held under the auspices of the Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Bombay is as under:

The examiners of the Competitive Concert declared the following result of the students who took part in competition. 51 students (Male and Female) of the various music schools entered their names in the competition and 22 students were present at the performance, out of which 13 were examined whose result is as follows:—

Master Habidkhan 1st (Professional).

Master Khadim Hussen 1st (Professiosional).

Master Shivdas Shanker Kelyankar 2nd. (Amateur Boys).

Master Waman Hari Deshpande 2nd. (Amateur Boys).

Master Dane 2nd. (Amateur Boys).

Miss Shirine J. Sanjana 2nd. (Amateur) Female.

Miss Shantabai Manerikar 2nd (Amateur) Female.

Miss Perine H. Pyaja 2nd (Amateur). Female.

Mr. Arvinddas Pakvasa 3rd (Amateur) Harmonium.

Master Janardhan D. Karlekar 3rd. (Amateur) Harmonium.

The result of the following three students are not given because there were no competitors to compete them.

Mr. Ratnakant R. Ramnathkar in the 1st Class Harmonium Player.

Miss Gulab F. Brahmandkar in the 3rd Class Harmonium Player.

Mr. Mahadev Shanker Kshirsagar age (10) in Special Pakhavaj.

If any one wants to compete with the said students he should apply to the Principal, Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Thakurdwar, Bombay upto 12th January 1928.

"SELL AS SOON AS YOU CAN"

ADVICE TO MILITARY AUTHORITIES

PROSPECTS OF LAND AT QUEEN'S ROAD.

"The Property Market" writes:—

One still sees the many important sites owned by the Military authorities at Queen's Road, Crawford Market, and so on, lying vacant, this of course because the powers that be are holding out for prices fixed during the boom period. One would have thought that with the big bill to pay for the 260 acres the Military have taken in the Back Bay Reclamation, the surplus military lands elsewhere in Bombay would have been sold off at a fair figure, at any rate at a price something near to-day's value. One thing is quite certain, no bigger price than is available in to-day's market will be forthcoming for many years ahead. On the contrary, with the big areas becoming available on Back Bay the tendency will be for prices to drop. Our advice to the military people is----Sell and sell as soon as you can.

C. P. LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

TO MEET IN CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 4.

The Central Provinces landlords and tenants conference. Arrangements nearing completion. Raja Laxmanrao Bhonsle presiding. Reception arrangements for holding the Central Provinces Landlords' and Tenants' Conference, announced to be held at Katni on January 9 and 10, are being made on an elaborate scale and are nearing completion. The Conference will meet in a big shamiana on the Forrestor Ground. Several tents, bungalows and houses will accommodate the delegates.

The President-elect's procession is being organised in the morning of the 9th. Distinguished persons and delegates from various districts are expected to attend. Problems like the Settlement Bill and Provincial Organisation of Landlords and tenants being of vital importance, it is hoped all concerned will attend the Conference in large numbers and will make it a success.

Raje Laxman Rao Bhonsle of Nagpur will preside over the Conference.

MR. TAIRSEE AND PARTY LEAVE MANDVI

(From Our Correspondent.)

CUTCH MANDVI, Jan. 4.

After taking breakfast at Messrs. Kalanji Dhanji's, Mr. Tairsee, left the shore of Mandvi to-day early in the morning, by Chakla. He is accompanied by Prof. Shah, Messrs. Shivdasbhai, Sonawala, Hatimbhoy and others. Before they left the shore all of them were garlanded by Matani Sheth Mathurandasbha, and the party were carried from the shore to the steamer by the steam launch "Investor."

ETY OF INDIA

The annual meeting of the Numismatic Society of India was held in the Prince of Wales Museum during the Christmas holidayns. The presence of members from all parts of India is very encouraging and can be taken as a sure sign of the newly awakened interest in the study of Indian Numismatics. Due to unavoidable absence of the President of the Society, Mr. M. P. Khareghat, I.C.S., (retired), was voted to the chair, Prof. S. H. Hodiwala, the Hon Secretary, read the presidential address which was full of fresh information on the coins of Arakan, Assam and neighbouring States. Besides the usual adoption of the annual report and passing of the accounts for the year 1927, it was resolved to approach the Government of India with a request to allow all Curators and Treasure Trove Examiners to attend the annual meeting and bring with them reports or short accounts of their activities in the field during the year.

The second session opened on the next day with an interesting paper by Prof. S. H. Hodiwala on the Zodiacal Coins of Jehangir wherein he has ably worked out certain chronological tests for detecting forgeries which are so cleverly manipulated as would deceive even the best artists and numismatists. The members present thereafter exhibited several coins brought by them either for getting them assigned by specialists or for bringing them to the notice of the members as rarities. A hearty vote of thanks to the chair and mutual exchange of greetings for the happy new year brought the proceedings to a close.

BANK OF BARODA LIMITED.

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Ltd., for the year ended 31st December 1927 subject to audit including the sum of Rs. 46,336-14-7 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 5,35,411-5-7. An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. p. a. was paid for the half year ended 30th June 1927 which absorbed Rs. 2,10,000|-. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st December 1927 at the rate of 14 per cent. p. a. and to transfer Rs. 50,000 to Reserve Fund raising that Fund to Rs. 23,00,000|-.

THE STRIKE SITUATION

(Continuted from Page 7.)

mill-industry and that this should be accompanied by an increase in the number of spindles allotted to each spinner. It may be noted that Bombay is the only centre in the Presidency in which there are no spinners on piece-work. The representatives of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association explained to us that it would be very difficult to introduce a radical change of this nature since it would have to be introduced by all mills, as otherwise any mill making the change would be faced by a general strike. We entirely agree that a change of this kind must be general, but unless the mill-owners are prepared to take combined action, we can only repeat that the outlook for the industry in Bombay is very far from hopeful.....In Japan the number of spindles looked after by each operative is 240, whereas in India it is only 180. In England it is 540 to 600 and in the United States it is 1,120. In all these countries, with the exception of India, the labour employed in spinning is almost exclusively female.....The Bombay Mill-owners' Association hold that nothing can be done to increase the number of spindles per operative owing to the inefficiency of Indian labour. All that can be said, in reply to this contention, is that we actually found an experiment on the lines in a mill in Madras where three operatives instead of four are now looking after 720 spindles. Of the wages of the operative who has been dispensed with, four-fifths go to the three operatives and one-fifth to the mill and we are informed that the operatives were quite satisfied with the arrangement. In view of the higher wages ruling in Bombay, this ratio would not necessarily be suitable for the centre, etc."

THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

The reason why all the mill-owners of Bombay are not taking combined action is quite obvious and it is made clear in their evidence before the Tariff Board. They apprehend a general strike in all the mills in case they dare to introduce any reforms in all the mills simultaneously. According to them, there is no other course left to them than mellowing the opposition of the workers by introducing any such reform in a single mill and making it a success there. The three-loom system and so also the present double-spindle system are meant to be the thin end of the wedge. Although the authorities of the Spring Mill and the Jacob Sassoon Mill have taken upon themselves to run the gauntlet, one can safely presume that the new scheme is backed by a unanimous opinion of all the mill-owners of the city. Mill-owners are alive to the fact that the new system will throw a number of workers, say 20 per cent. of the lot, out of employment, but they don't want these 20 per cent. men to ruin the prospects of other 80 per cent. men and thereby block the progress of the industry in general.

THE FIRST STEP IN REFORMS.

The mill magnate, in the course of his interview with our representative, expressed his hope that what was workable in other nations would certainly be workable in India. He could assure the workers that the new scheme would ultimately lead to their own advantage, apart from increasing the general efficiency of the industry. The whole-frame system, he added, was taken merely as a first step of the general scheme of reforms. After it was found that the scheme was acceptable to workers and profitably workable the mill-owners would immediately introduce the piece-work system so strongly recommended by the Tariff Board.

The notices put by the Spring Mill authorities go a long way to indicate the attitude of the mill-owners as regards the new scheme. Mill-owners are conscious of the fact that they will have to encounter the fiercest opposition, but they seem to have taken a wager to do all that till they have achieved their object. It will, therefore, be seen that the situation now created in the mill-industry is not the consequence of some unimportant second-hand issue, but it is the result of a deep-laid policy which requires a most serious consideration both on the part of owners as well as of workers. It is time the workers have to organise themselves in a body and consider in a calmer mood what step they will take in future. As the matters stand to-day they are in a complete chaos.

AN ULTIMATUM.

The management of the Spring Mill in a notice posted at the mill-gates have informed the operatives on strike that if they did not resume work by Thursday morning (to-day), the 5th instant, their services would be dispensed with and they would be paid off on Saturday, the 7th instant. In another notice dated the 3rd instant, the operatives are informed as under:—

As from 1st January, 1928, those side-boys who are working a frame spinning 30 counts and higher counts and are willing to work the whole-frame, that is 352 spindles in warp and 372 spindles in weft, will be paid monthly on the basis of Rs. 25-8 for warp and Rs. 25-12 for weft, plus the present dear allowance of 30 per cent. Side-boys who however wish to continue working on one side of the frame as at present will continue to draw the present rate of wages, namely, Rs. 17 for warp and Rs. 17-8 for weft, plus present dear food allowance.

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PURE INVIGORATING BEVERAGE

PARTIAL RESUMPTION.

The mill strike situation showed signs of improvement on Wednesday. The Spring Mill and the Jacob Sassoon were entirely closed, while the other mills which were closed the previous day practically worked, though partially, all throughout the day. There were some stray cases of stone-throwing on some mills but they were of insignificant nature and one could not say whether it was from strikers or from the hooligans who take the first opportunity to create trouble on such occasions. The Spring Mill was closed on Wednesday owing to the apprehension of trouble on the part of some discontentes elements though, as a matter of fact, many operatives were willing to go to work. About 500 men collected in the morning near the mill gates but did not go in, as they were not encouraged to resume work by their other colleagues.

JACOB SASSOON MILLS.

The same thing occurred in the case of Jacob Sassoon Mill. About 500 operatives collected near the Mill gates, in the morning, but they did not resume work. They then divided into two batches one going towards the Elphinstone Mill, and the other towards Byculla. The police sent 'phone messages to the different police stations for taking precautions and awaited their arrival. The strikers threw some stones at the Elphinstone Mill, but were promptly dispersed by the police and this mill too was closed down temporarily, but again reopened.

PARTIAL WORK AT THREE MILLS.

The Apollo Mill employing about 1,200 men, Rachael 1,300, E. D. Sassoon 235 and Alexandra 1300 which were closed down on Tuesday were re-opened on Wednesday, and worked partially, the chief absentees being women.

The report in some papers was also exaggerated and misleading on Tuesday and Wednesday. It was reported by certain papers that the workers of the Manchester Mill were also on strike. As a matter of fact, Manchester Mill was closed down one month ago by the proprietors owing to the trade depression and it was in no way affected by the strike. At about ten o'clock, stray cases of stone-throwing occurred at the Finlay and the Jubilee Mills, but the police who were on the spot immediately dispersed the workers and quiet again prevailed. Wednesday, therefore, passed off smoothly and peacefully, as most of the mills which were closed down the previous day worked with a majority of operatives with the exception of Jacob Sassoon and Spring Mills.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS INSURED AGAINST PERSONAL INJURY

DELHI, Jan. 4.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, an employer has to pay compersantion if personal injury is caused to any of his employees by accident arising out of his discharge of daily duties. The local Municipality have therefore insured 32 employees who clean big sewers pipe in the city at considerable risk to their lives.—Free Press.

RAID ON A DELHI BOOK-SHOP

DELHI, Jan. 4.

The local Police raided the shop of Mr. Lakshman Pathika, book-seller, in Katra Bhangian and removed copies of a proscribed book named "Adarsh Pushpanjli"—Free Press.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 3.

Rozario Santa Re, per 64 lb.—
Shipment sellers January 49/7-1/2
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. 49/
Wheat, South Australian.—
Shipment sellers January 51/9
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Arrived value 50/6

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Assn. Ltd.)

Bombay, Jan. 3.

	1927-28 Bales	1926-27 Bales	Difference Bales
RECEIPTS.			
30th Dec. 1927 to 2nd 2nd Jan. 1928	103158	100664	+2494
RECEIPTS.			
1st Sept. to 2nd Jany.	882672	627065	+255607
SHIPMENTS.			
30th Dec. to 2nd Jany.			
United Kingdom	.....	.....	.....
Continent	9899	.....	+9899
China, Japan & Coast Ports	37957	52970	—15013
Total	47856	52970	—5114
SHIPMENTS.			
1st Sept. to 2nd Jany.			
United Kingdom	12616	592	+12024
Continent	140846	76301	+64545
China	3700	36073	—32373
Japan	176019	152729	+23290
Coast Ports	8011	4204	+4707
America (U.S.A.)	150	1	+149
Total	342242	269900	+72342
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	2813	5573	—2760
China, Japan & Coast Ports	42048	15200	+26848

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 23rd. Dec. 1927	1926
MADRAS	1284	855
BOMBAY	20536	32771
SIND	2320	4661
BENGAL	465	229
UNITED PROVINCES	5414	8839
PUNJAB*	.....	.....
CENTRAL PROVINCES*	.....	.....
BERAR*	.....	.....
N.W.F. PROVINCES	.....	.....
AJMER/MERWARA	1289	901
BURMA*	1009	1865
JAIPUR STATE*	.....	.....
ALIPUR STATE	.....	.....
RAJPIPLA STATE	.....	.....
AMRELI DIST. (Baroda)	705	.....
NABHA STATE	2212	164
CAMBAY STATE	.....	.....
ALVAR STATE	.....	.....
HOLKAR STATE	5902	.....
KATOSAN STATE	.....	.....
HYDERABAD STATE	.....	.....
BARWANI STATE	825	879
NAWANAGAR STATE*	.....	.....
	78447	51164

	1st Sept. to 23rd. Dec. 1927	1926
MADRAS	28861	47536
BOMBAY	114078"	125066
SIND	35451"	23340
BENGAL	3026	2536
UNITED PROVINCES	125037	90370
PUNJAB*	265130	99691
CENTRAL PROVINCES*	90137	37507
BERAR*	248447	131246
N.W.F. PROVINCES	.....	280
AJMER/MERWARA	8086	4060
BURMA*	15588	12458
JODHPUR STATES (at)	186	741
ALIPUR STATE	.....	.....
RAJPIPLA STATE	.....	.....
JAIPUR STATE*	3508	1084
AMRELI DIST. (Baroda)	1411	.....
NABHA STATE	9510	1598
CAMBAY STATE	.....	.....
ALVAR STATE	.....	.....
HOLKAR STATE	15610	.....
KATOSAN STATE	.....	.....
HYDERABAD STATE	137563	.....
BARWANI STATE	5053"	2768"
NAWANAGAR STATE*	.....	.....
	1107582	580580

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 3.

T T Berlin on London	20 45-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-7/8
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	28.44
T T Milan on London	92.30
T T Berne on London	25.29
T. T. Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	164.68

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £8/16/3
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment sellers Jan/Feb. £13/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment quoted Jan/Feb. £19/17/6

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BURMA MERCHANTS AND PUBLIC BODIES

NEED OF REPRESENTATION

GOVERNOR'S SYMPATHETIC ASSURANCE

RANGOON, Jan. 3.

The members of the Managing Committee of the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce waited in deputation on H.E. the Governor this morning at Government House, and presented an address welcoming His Excellency and Lady Innes, in the course of which they referred to what they termed the inadequacy of the representation accorded to the Chamber on some local public bodies and the absence of such representation on some others as well as on the Legislative Assembly, and they prayed that His Excellency should look into the Chamber's claim in this regard and take suitable steps to secure its adequate and effective representation on the public bodies referred to at the earliest opportunity, and also extend a sympathetic attitude towards the needs and aspirations of the Indian mercantile community during his regime. The address also referred to the scope for commercial and industrial expansion in the province and its comparative backwardness in the matter of communications.

DEVELOPMENT OF BURMA.

His Excellency assured the deputation in reply that he was already applying his mind to the more urgent questions that concerned the province, and would lose no time in making himself acquainted with them in all their bearings. He referred to the development of Burma as a subject which lay very near to his heart, and expressed his belief that the greatest service which the Government could render to the industry and commerce of the country was to create conditions in which industry and commerce could flourish best, and in particular, to improve communications. He added that though much remained to be done, yet the Burma Government was carrying out a well-considered programme of road construction, while the Railway Board had embarked on a forward policy in regard to the provision of new railways for Burma.

CHAMBER'S REPRESENTATION ON COUNCIL.

Regarding the Chamber's representation on local public bodies, His Excellency said that his Government recognised the importance and variety of the commercial and industrial interests which found organised expression in their Chamber. He explained why there was no provision for the elected representation of Indian commerce on the Burma Legislative Council, and expressed the hope of the possibility of the alteration of the electoral rules before the next elections, to comply with the Chamber's claims in this respect. About the Chamber's claims to representation on the Rangoon Corporation, he would give careful consideration to any recommendation made by the latter, while about the Chamber being represented on the Development Trust, he would look into the matter if the membership of the Trust was enlarged.

CLAIMS BEING CONSIDERED.

Referring to the Chamber's request for representation on the Indian Legislative Assembly, he said that personally he would like to see the representation of commerce on the Assembly strengthened. After pointing out the comparative fewness of seats in the Assembly and the numerous conflicting claims for them, he said that it was only the Government of India who could decide between these claims. The Burma Government had brought the Chamber's request to the notice of the Indian Government and the Indian Government had promised to consider its claims when a general redistribution of seats in the Assembly was undertaken. He was unable to say definitely when that redistribution would take place, but he thought that he might hazard the suggestion that the position would be reviewed by the Statutory Commission. His Excellency also pointed out that the Chamber was adequately represented on the Rangoon Port Trust.—A. P.

PRINCESS MARY TO VISIT EGYPT

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rugby.—The "Evening Standard" learns that Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles will visit Egypt in the spring. Plans for the visit and its duration are not yet in their final stages but an announcement will be made as soon as possible.—B. O. W.

MISS HUDSON GIVES UP ATTEMPT

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rugby.—After being in the water for eight hours and twenty-nine minutes, Miss Hudson last night gave up her attempt to swim the straits of Gibraltar. She was then four and a half miles from the Spanish coast.—B. O. W.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY AMENDMENT BILL

MADRAS SWARAJISTS' ATTITUDE

EXEMPTION TO BE APPLIED FOR?

MADRAS, Jan. 3.

Swami Venkatachelam Chetty, leader of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council has, it is understood, circularised members of his party to ascertain their opinion as to the procedure to be adopted in giving effect to the Congress resolution and also whether the business in the local council relating to the Andhra University amending bills is one on which the party might apply to the Working Committee of the Congress for exemption.—A. P.

WAR EXPENDITURE

JERSEY ISLAND'S CONTRIBUTION

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rugby.—The administration of the Island of Jersey has forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a cheque for three hundred thousand sterling as a contribution to war expenditure.—B. O. W.

PLATINUM IN SIERRA LEONE

MAJOR JUNNER'S DISCOVERY

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rugby.—The Colonial Office announces: "Platinum has been discovered in Sierra Leone. It was first found in May 1926, by the director of Geological Survey, Major Junner, and recent investigation by him indicates that the platinum-bearing area is about 40 square miles in extent, and that the deposits, which are alluvial, are likely to be of considerable importance. One nugget of platinum weighing 7.4 grammes or 4 3/4 pennyworths was found by Major Junner. This nugget and some of smaller grain of platinum have been presented to the Natural History Museum, South Kensington. An analysis of the platinum made by the Imperial Institute shows that it compares very favourably in composition with platinum from the Urals and South Africa. Platinum in Sierra Leone is associated with basis igneous rocks, resembling those of the bush Veld. Detailed information regarding the locality of platinum discoveries will be given to any firm or persons who can satisfy the Sierra Leone Government regarding their financial standing and their bonafide intention and capacity to undertake mining operations, in the event of these being likely to prove profitable. The Sierra Leone Government however reserves the power to limit the number of prospecting rights issued in respect of this locality."—B. O. W.

TO OBTAIN PEACE IN INDUSTRY

TRADE UNIONISTS AND EMPLOYERS TO CONFER

LONDON, Jan. 3

Rugby.—The first joint conference between the General Council of the Trades Union Congress and the group of employers to obtain peace in industry has been fixed for January 12. The General Council of the Trades Union Congress has already appointed a sub-committee to discuss the draft proposals to be submitted to the Conference.—B. O. W.

MORE ADVANTAGES TO WAGE EARNERS

CONTRIBUTORY PENSIONS SCHEME IN FORCE

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rugby.—The final section of the Contributory Pensions Scheme, which was embodied in the 1915 Act became operative yesterday. Under it 450,000 persons between the ages of 65 and 70 who have been insured under the national health scheme, which covers fifteen million weekly wage earners will be entitled forthwith to pension of ten shillings weekly irrespective of any other means they may possess. The benefits also apply to the wives of insured persons. Another section of the Act which came into operation with the New Year relieves workpeople of over sixty-five years of age from liability to pay contributions under the health insurance scheme but employers are still required to pay their share of the contribution in respect of such workpeople.—B. O. W.

BELGAUM'S TRIBUTE TO HAKIMJI

BELGAUM, Jan. 3.

Yesterday, a condolence meeting of the Hindus and Mahomedans of Belgaum was held here under the Chairmanship of Mr. D. V. Belvi, M.L.A., to express the profound sense of sorrow felt at the sad demise of Hakim Ajmal Khan when tributes were paid to Hakim Saheb's memory.—A. P.

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SIMON SHOW

KSHATRIYA MALIS FAVOUR BOYCOTT

ATTEMPT TO DIVIDE COMMUNITY FAILS

The sixth session of the All India Kshatriya Mali Rajakiya Parishad was held at Haines Road, Bombay, on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. Baliramji Jairamji Jalit. About 2000 delegates attended the conference from different provinces. There were also a large number of distinguished visitors. Prominent among those who were seated on the dais were Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Rao Bahadur Manaji Rajuji, Messrs. R. A. Gole, S. K. Bole, R. S. Asawale, Bankar Bros. V. K. Pupala and S. B. Awar.

The chairman of the reception committee, Mr. Nijanand Atmanandnand Swami (alias Bhagwanbuwa Ghumtkar), read his address welcoming the delegates and the visitors to the Conference. After the chairman had finished his address the President-elect of the Conference, Mr. Jalit, was duly proposed to the chair.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Jalit delivered an illuminating address in which he dealt with the appointment of the Royal Commission and the attitude of his community towards it. He strongly condemned the exclusion of Indians from the Commission and declared that the Commission in its present constitution was a great insult to the intelligentsia of India and advocated that his community should without any hesitation boycott the Commission at every stage and in every form. He ridiculed the explanation offered by Lord Birkenhead justifying a purely parliamentary Commission as sheer bunkum and appealed to his audience not to be led away by the petty-fogging advice of some of the so-called leaders of the non-Brahmin community to extend a hearty reception to the Commission.

The special feature of the Conference was a general desire in the minds of all the delegates to boycott the Simon Show and to approve of and adopt all the principal resolutions of the Indian National Congress relating to the political situation of India. Among the important resolutions that were unanimously carried by the Conference were those relating to the adoption of the creed as propounded by the Indian National Congress and the approval of the Boycott Resolution of the Congress towards the Royal Commission. Mr. Patil Narayan Kajale proposed the resolution regarding the adoption of the Congress Creed, which was seconded by Mr. V. K. Pupala and carried unanimously amidst acclamation.

NON-BRAHMINS FOR BOYCOTT.

The second resolution of the day related to the repudiation of the Simon Commission. Keen enthusiasm prevailed when this important resolution was moved by Mr. K. G. Pashankar. He resented the mentality of some few leaders of the non-Brahmin community, who indicated a desire to welcome the Royal Commission. He appealed to his community to lay aside all consideration of self-interest and to pass the resolution unanimously. The resolution was supported by Mr. S. B. Awar and further supported by Dr. Bhusrath, who made an impressive speech. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the Congerence.

The Conference also adopted the resolution of the Indian National Congress regarding the inter-communal unity. The fourth resolution dealth with the removal of the stigma of untouchability from the social life of India. The resolution was moved by Mr. Wankade and seconded by Mr. Vithoba Satwaji Kushiwar, who maintained that as long as seven crores of Indians were treated as untouchables, Indians had no right to claim Swaraj.

Resolutions were also passed supporting the boycott of foreign goods and advocating Swadeshi. The last resolution related to the condemnation of the Small-holdings Bill introduced by Sir C. V. Mehta in the last Legislative Council. The resolution was moved by Mr. K. G. Pashankar.

MR. ASAWALE'S ADVICE.

On the pretence of supporting the above resolution, Mr. R. S. Asawale made a digression and declared that the Conference had made a blunder in associating itself with the Indian National Congress and also by adopting the resolution to Boycott the Simon Commission. This belated endeavour of Mr. Asawale to convert the Conference to his political views proved entirely futile and abortive and Mr. Asawale had to conclude his ill-advised attempt in a chorus of "shame, shame."

At the request of the President, Mr. R. A. Gole made a speech in which he exhorted the Kshatriya Mali community to follow the lead given by the Indian National Congress and to treat the defeatist counsel of Mr. R. S. Asawale as unworthy of the community.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings of the Conference came to an end amidst loud cheers and applause.

MEMORIAL TO LORD CURZON

LONDON, Jan. 3.

Rugby.—The commission for a memorial to the late Marquess Curzon, former Foreign Secretary, has been given to Sir Bertram Mackennal, who has been responsible for much public work, including a number of statues of Queen Victoria and King Edward. The intention is to erect a full length statue of the distinguished statesman in Carlton House Terrace, where he long resided and also place a plaque in Westminster Abbey.—B. O. W.

KING AMANULLAH'S ADVICE TO MUSLIMS

(Continued from page 6.)

bic accents and pronunciations are mostly faultless. They can commune within themselves and communicate direct with their creator. Their method, mode and manner of saying their prayers in the tonib-like silence which they maintain during the recital is unrivalled. The Parsees cannot boast or lay claim to a tithe of this transcendency. Their rising generation is on the very verge and brink of religious bankruptcy. They are forbidden by their theosophic and occultist agitation-mongers and sensation-grinders from communing within themselves and communicating with their Creator in their own mother-tongue except through the medium of theosophic interpreters on the ground that the Avesta language and form of prayers create a sort of electric currents and vibrations in the air penetrating to the very core and to which all other religions and forms of worship are strangers.

BAN AGAINST PROSELYTISM.

The Afghan King would have simply stood aghast if he had been told that though proselytism is one of the enactments of their religion and enjoined by Zoroaster the Parsees have barred all gates, chinks and shutters against it. They stand constantly in awe of outsiders getting an entry into their religion and invading their religious funds and homes though they think nothing of embracing the tenets of other faiths and acquiring a distinct leaning for idolatry, Pir-puja, Kabar-puja and other like superstitious observances. They would have been panic-striken if a personage of the calibre and capacity of Haji Lord Headley had offered to become a Zoroastrian. They would have hailed it as a religious calamity ending in catastrophe.

Unluckily for our community they have elected to go back on the time-honoured traditions and triumphant achievements of their ancestors. They prefer self-laudation and second-hand adulation of men of alien communities whom they invite to their gatherings and conclaves with that sot purpose.

MILL INDUSTRY IN BOMBAY AND AHMEDABAD

(Continued from page 6.)

as most of the Bombay mills have got an army of clerks in the mill premises and a regular secretariat in the Fort offices for which a poor shareholder has to suffer. If any one think that there is exaggeration in this let him go to Ahmedabad and visit the mills and he will find a Ahmedabad agent with only a handful of clerks. Ahmedabad mills are better managed than many mills in Bombay because the capital subscribed for their mills is chiefly from Ahmedabad and the mill agent understands his responsibility better than some of the Bombay mill agents who have several side lines apart from the mill. Some of the present young generation of the Bombay mill agents are not fully equipped for their work which they have to control, because their fathers or grandfathers started their concerns, whreas a Ahmedabad mill agent regularly trains his son to the best of his ability with the result that the present flourishing state of Ahmedabad mills is mainly due to the present young generation. It is my humble suggestion to our Bombay mill agents to send their responsible representatives for some time to Ahmedabad so that they can know, study and learn some of the best methods adopted by Ahmedabad mill agents. To-day some of our Bombay mills are put into liquidation whereas, on the other hand, in Ahmedabad new concerns are being floated I am not writing this to humiliate our Bombay mill agents, but we should give the Ahmedabad mill agents their due.

UNNECESSARY MIDDLEMEN.

In Ahmedabad there are not guaranteed cotton buying agents whereas in Bombay some mills have and it will do a lot of good to Bombay mill agents to enquire into the affairs of their cotton buying agents.

In Ahmedabad there are not guaranteed selling agents for their cloth whereas in Bombay most of the mills have got guaranteed selling agents, who are a great burden to the mills in these hard days and will those mill agents take more interest in looking into the sales of their selling agents?

Bombay agents have a system of paying to their guaranteed cloth selling agents 2-1|2 per cent. commission on sales of fancy cloth and only 1-1|4 per cent. on plain cloth, though the bazar risk is practically the same for both the sorts; naturally the selling agents' tendency is to put as many sets as he can of fancy sorts in and out of season.

These guaranteed cloth selling agents of Bombay every year get from the mills as their commission, Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 300,000 according to the capacity and size of the mill whereas in Ahmedabad a salesman for cloth is engaged for a mill at a monthly pay of Rs. 300 to Rs. 700 according to the size and capacity of the mill. If Bombay mill agents adopt the style of engaging a paid salesman as Ahmedabad they can get a pay of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 and thus save a lot for their mills, besides, there will be a very few chances of their mill godowns lying full with unsold stocks.

(To Be Continued).

PARSIS AND BOYCOTT

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of regret that some two or three Parsis (in the papers) have tried to misguide the Parsi community, in co-operating with the Simon Commission. It has become quite apparent from the statements made by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of the State that our (Indians') position is inferior. At first the Minister said something like that it is a question whether Indians are to be included in the Commission. When that question was not feasible then the Secretary brought the plea thatt by the nomination of the Indians, the Commission would become very unwieldy. Then another excuse was brought forth that there should be one unanimous report and if Indians were included, there would have been probably two reports and therefore undesirable. By this difference and distinction the Indian politicians thought it wise to decide that they have nothing to do with the Commission. And latterly it is said that the Commission is an advisory body and a mere agent of Parliament. From this it becomes quite clear that there must have been some sinister object from the beginning to oust the Indians. The well-known political men in India understood this camouflage easily and decided for the boycott. Thus at present practically the whole of India is against this Simon Commission. Even the "Times of India," the bureaucrat of bureaucrats, had to climb down in its issue of the 2nd instant after having bluffed and blustered for the last two months. Perhaps these advisers of the Parsi community will hang their heads in shame that the rabid paper has got the courage to speak the truth about the nation's right. It can be said without fear of contradiction that these Parsi wise-acres are not in the least match to this paper in politics. Generally the Parsis say that the Hindus and the Mahomedans are our sister communities. If so, it is the commonest thing that when they are discontented or are in trouble, it is the duty of this people to help them and share in the distress and the insult to their feelings. A word more. The Parsi advisers must bear in mind that in the eyes of the Government there is absolutely no consideration for them and the most concrete proof of this was given recently when not a single Parsi political man was invited by the Government for the expression of his views or suggestions regarding the Commission. In spite of all this, if the wise-acres still think that by going to the Commission in a suppliant way or by seeking favours they would gain something then they are sadly mistaken; because the Commission has to look at the larger and broader questions viz., of the big and important communities like Hindus and Mahomedans and they are never expected to show favours to them in the least.—Yours, etc.,

PARSI.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION

M. BRIAND'S REPLY TO SENATOR KELLOGG.

Regarding renewal of the Franco-American Arbitration Treaty M. Briand accepts Senator Kellogg's proposed text, but requests precise information on several points, particularly regarding the scope of Reservation excluding arbitration in dispute in which a third power is implicated.

M. Briand's reply to Senator Kellogg has gratified the latter who approves the French suggestion to outlaw war, but if the Treaty is extended to the Nations besides France and America, the question will require careful study to ensure the rights and duties of the nations interested in the League Covenant, and the existing treaties may, in no way, be prejudiced.—Reuter.

B. P. C. PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The annual gathering of the Bombay Printed and Coloured Piece-Goods Merchants' Association came off on Tuesday in the Mulji Jetha Market Hall, under the presidentship of Mr. Valabhdas Chaturbhuj Shivji.

The president in introducing the last year's report of the Association, referred to the outstanding activities of the Association during the last year, including the settlements of differences brought about by the Secretaries and the Sub-Committees, distribution of milk amongst children, release of animals from slaughter-houses, and despatch of grass and other materials to foreign lands. He also alluded to the recent flood in Gujarat and the services rendered to the fated province by the Association. He expressed his sorrow on the death of Mr. Valji Ibji, his predecessor in the presidential office.

He then stated at length the reasons of the present depression of trade, and made some suggestions for the recovery of lost grounds.

Mr. Natvarlal Narandas, the Secretary of the Association, delivered a speech in support to Mr. Valabhdas's address, touching all the vital points again. After him several other members addressed the meeting, and an interesting discussion on trade and future schemes, then ensued.

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NOT A MERE THEORIST

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Bleak and grey, in a cramped, stuffy street, a high, narrow labourer's house peers through a dozen pale windows. The blue lake of Zurich, with its restful villas and its trim old parks, seems far in the distance; yet it lies but a few hundred paces off, surrounded by a wreath of blue, white-capped mountains, cheerful and pure, free and sunlit. Looking through the window above the near-by inn, however, one sees nothing of all this, nothing but the weird face of another house, equally gloomy. In the one-windowed room which the exile and his mate occupied for two years during the war, there are two wooden beds and two crude tables. Manuscripts, books, and newspapers are scattered everywhere; and the odour of tea and tobacco is augmented by the heat of the little iron stove.

MASTER OF RUSSIA.

Eight months after his exile had ended, Lenin was sitting in the Kremlin at Moscow—the Kremlin, which is fortress, church, and palace. Like a new Czar, endowed with apsolute powers, he was at the focal point of that very country which previously persecuted him and condemned him. Vast hal's and galleries lay at his disposal; there were gurgling baths and brilliant music, and a legion of servants to fulfill for him the dream of the poor tinker in the comedy. But being compelled by politica symbolism to there, he selected for himself a couple of rooms on one of the inner courts, living rooms of medium size—and here, with his intimates, he lived ate, and slept

HIS BROTHER HANGED.

In 1870, half a century after Marx, Lassalle, and Bismarck, Vladimir Ilich, who is now known to history as Lenin, was born on the Volga. He was of the lower middle class, a social status which his father, who had become superintendent of several public schools, attempted to outreach by acquiring the rang of national councillor. During his boyhood the assassination of Alexander II took place: and as a student of law at Kazan he felt the results of this anarchistic attack, sharing with his comrades such resentment and impatience at their slavelike life under the knout as might be expected of so obstinate and freedom-loving a temperament. His elder brother was his teacher and his ideal. He was the first translator of Mark and Hegel, and initiated the younger Lenin in these authors. The brother planned a conspiracy in Saint Petersburg against the new Czar six years after the last assassination. But, he with the other conspirators, was arrested in the street on the morning set for the attack, was brought to court, and hanged.

Lenin was seventeen. Thus, by the logic of history, the brother of Russia's last destructive terrorist became Russia's first constructive socialist. Marx was his brother's will and testament: Lenin saw in Marx the intellectual weapon which might succeed where the bomb had failed.

Yet Mark brought him a second antagonist.

Whereas, in the orthodox revolutionary manner, he would have struggled only against the crown, he now learned to recognize another opponent in the bourgeoisie, whose moderate reforms and restricted liberalism enraged him. Now with a new solution to the old problem, he set out to study the nature of that class by whose strength alone the revolution could succeed, and for whom alone it should be fought.

His first banishment was from the university in Kazan. Now he was looked upon with suspicion at the capital and throughout the country, moving under the surveillance of those same police whom though they were now his oppressors, he was later to place under a surveillance equally strict. Forty years after the founding of the first German labour union, and at a time when the German socialists were already a formidable power in the Reichstage, he and his friends attempted with much misgivings to take the same steps in Russa. As a result the first strike was organized. But it was suppressed, and Lenin was again banished, this time to Siberia for thirty years.

COMRADES IN SIBERIA.

This Siberia which we usually imagine as being a much more desolate place than it seemed to many of the political prisoners, was for Lenin a kind of intellectual health resort. His confinement was in reality a period of recovery. Here he met men who thought as he did, Martov in particular, with whom he talked and planned. Though different in its motives, this period resembled in its results Luther's confinement at the Wartburg—for it was now that he worked out the details of his schemes. His first book appeared under the pseudonym of Tulin. It was plain, almost simple, and sparse in pictures and metaphor; but it was clear, as were all his subsequent volumes. This forcible removal from the field of action had taught him a lesson. He saw that the revolution must be prepared for even more cautiously and quietly than before, by beginning abroad, on the periphery, to educate "revolutionary experts," men who were revolutionaries by profession and not mere enthusiasts, idealists, or delettanti.

A QUARREL IN THE PARTY.

Return from banishment. The circle of his opponents grew narrower. He withdrew from the social-revolutionary faction, which wanted to placate the liberal bourgeoisie on the grounds that their assistance was necessary. The party was spit at the congress of 1903 because Lenin demanded that the statutes should obligate each member not merely to a financial contribution, but to active participation. Although this looks like mere hair-splitting over a paragraph, it was in reality the decisive test of adherence. The minority wanted to pledge money and sympathy and go no farther, but Lenin with the majority showed his fist—literally—on the platform. The shadow of a dictator was cast against the wall of the assembly room. And now the Protestants separated from the orthodox, who believed in salvation by works alone. Lenin found himself abandoned by the friends of his prison days.

October 1905, the great strike led to a street fight. The guard shot into a procession of workmen—and the first Soviet Council was organized spontaneously in the factories, exactly twelve years before the erection of the Soviet Republic. He had to flee a third time. He went to Finland, was tracked down again, and then escaped to Paris, and later to Cracow.

The World War brought at one stroke the highest expectations and the heaviest disillusionment. Every one, forgetting the Red Flag, ran to his national colours. Every one forsook the comrades to whom he had commended resistance against the martial rulers of their own country. Lenin, with a very small group, pulled himself together after this blow, renounced the vacillating attitude of Tcheidse, scorned Plechaney's patriotism Brapotwin's anti-Germanism, and promptly issued (September, 1914) an international programme which shows the broad outlook of the European.

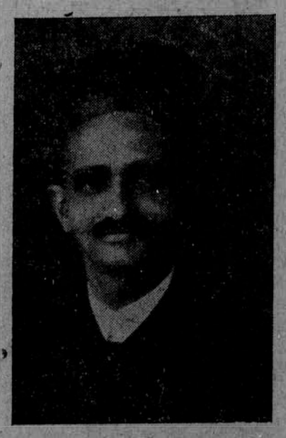
OVERTHROW OF THE CZAR.

For thirteen months he sat with such thoughts in the stuffy room in Zurich and in a few other Swiss lodging-houses which were little better. He had very little money and a very restricted field of influence. Yet he was watching and preparing and gathering together an advance guard in Kiental and Zimmerwald. Finally, on February 17, he heard the hoped-for news from the East. The Czar overthrown!

The Finnish station was jammed with people. The radical faction of the capital received the returning exile like a saviour. In the Czar's reception room at the station, his intimate opponent Tcheidse greeted the little man with the shabby cap: "The revolution bids you welcome, Lenin!" From without came the strains of the Marseillaise. Lenin, standing in his automobile, passed slowly through the milling throngs, calling out a few sentences to them, simply, like a peasant, yet with a voice of bronze. Today for the first time no one saw him laughing. Fate was hovering above him. Somberly, grimly, he foresaw victory.

A PROGRAMME IN "PRAVDA."

Soon after his arrival he announced his programme in the "Pravda"; to fraternize



Sir Shapoorji B. Billimoria whose work in the Mears' Enquiry Committee has earned his Knighthood.

the soldiers at the front; to renounce all conquests; to accord full power to the soviets of workers and peasants; to combat the government which was continuing the war; to socalize all property; to consolidate all banks, to get control of all food supplies: to establish a new international.

Up in the palace the government wrinkled its brows, for it felt that the enemy was in its midst. Czardom was a mouldy, superannuated system—here came a new one, the future. At the first workers' congress the eight hundred de'egates remained silent at Lenin's metallic speech, and remained silent at Kerensky's feverish answer. "I will not be the dictator that you seem to want," he called out to Lenin. Lenin sat below, stroking his chin, and wondering who would be the dictator.

In July, after the congress, in which he had remained with the minority, he was forced to hide again. Then he was ferreted out, and had to flee this time to Finland, as he had done twelve years before. This was three months after his arrival in Petrograd. In the autumn he returned again with a forged permit, and stood again on the gallery. He found Trotsky, his more interesting rival, at his height. The party was stronger and the peasants were clamouring for peace, as Kerensky had decided on a new offensive.

THE VITAL HOUR.

But he could be held down no longer. This time he changed his mask, shaving and wearing a wig to escape detection. In this disguise he took part in the central session. He felt that the hour which most of his comrades had ceased to hope for was near. Lenin stirred his comrades to action, and forced the uprising of October 24th.

During those years that Lenin was in power, he became more and more the dictator in domestic issues, though he developed into a pronounced politician in his treatment of foreign affairs. When he felt endangered, with the aid of his sailors he disbanded the Constituent Assembly. Yet in the summer of 1919 he said to Gorki: "The astonishing thing about it all is that no one has yet taken it into his head to show us the door."

He had to carry his country safely through the three invasions of five expenditionary units, and through a blockade of three years' duration& Yet at the same time, although he had not even had previous experience in local politics, he began slowly and patiently restoring a vast nation to order after an almost fatal calamity. Yesterday he was still revolutionary of the underworld; to-day he was a leading statesman. At the same time he was disavowed and scorned by the majority of his comrades in all countries, who did have good reason to resent a foreign dictatorship which had lasted for years. But as our aim is simply to sketch the figure of the leader, we need not decide here the historic question as to whether the ruins of Russia are derived from the war, the revolution, or the general blindness. It is enough to observe that a nation of enormous size was permitted to skip half a dozen stages of evolution.

LEARNED FROM HIS OPPONENTS.

And this much is certain; Lenin was the first man to show his party that a good statesman defeats his opponents by taking over their tactics. He even favoured the Taylor System as a means of reducing all work to a minimum of movement, although this was the ultimate and most barbaric refinement of the economic code which he was combating. "At whatever cost, the Soviet Republic must make use of all important scientific and technical improvements. We do not need 'clan'; we need the measured tread of the iron battalion."

He employed French and German monarchists as technical advisers. For his passion—the idea of a boyhood friend who was still with him—was the electrification of Russia, both in the rural districts and in the cities. "A single technical expert is worth ten communists," wrote Lenin.

So they set to work and tried it out for a year or more,—and from day to day the situation grew worse.

But before the year was over, Lenin had new ideas as to what was possible and what was not possible. Turning his back resolutely on theory, he was first to advise the communes against socializing more industries than they could manage. Likewise he was first to demand of the worker an "adjustment of wages in proportion to the total output." And one day, to the surprise and horror of most of his colleagues, he suddenly made a speech in which he insisted that measures were being forced through prematurely, and that the party was headed for disaster unless the economic policies were reversed and new measures adopted. He advocated a tax on food-stuffs, the payment of which would entitled the taxpayer to resume private business. He pointed out that, military communism had been required by the war, but that now new methods were demanded. "Yes, the petty bourgeoisie will rise again, and even capitalism! This fact is undeniable," Lenin went on, while his comrades blanched. "But why shut our eyes to it? We must simply steer in the direction of state capitalism! The way to do this is to grant concessions to foreign nations."

THE FLAME OF LIFE WEAKENS.

One day, after three years of office, he was shot on the street by a woman who was a fanatic like himself, and who was perhaps a victim of the Soviet or the wife or the sister of such a victim.

He lay in the Kremlin for a year at the point of death, barely able to rise. His friends announced that he was exhausted; this man who had been all bustle, fight and pluck was exhausted. From seventeen to forty-seven; thirty years of deprivation, flight, persecution, flight, exile, flight—internal and external struggle. Then, after a sudden victory, three years of super-human toil, with battles raging every where against powers multipled a hundredfold. At fifty with a bullet in his body—his resistance was gone, the flame of life had weakened, and a used-up man lay on his bed.

Lenin had courage and intelligence, faith and integrity; and with such qualities behind his enormous vitality he was able to hold a steady and unwavering course. Possibly, under the circumstances, this course was a wrong one—but it does none the less serve as a pattern. It demonstrates to us that to-day—as has been true of the past and must be true of the future—the will of one man, if he is guided by a consistent purpose, is capable of shaping the lives of millions.

A snap of the New Year parade in the Marine Lines Maidan.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 5TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you seem to have been born, not with the hackneyed (that is, not the hackney Bombay victoria-wala's) silver spoon, but with the (gold, avaunt!) diamond-studded, spoon in your pretty small mouth. Stars and comets and planets have conspired together to add the golden and diamond green in your ancestral garden which was already lovingly smiling with verdure green. May you live long with your wealth and with the health which is the resultant of your actions! A piece of good advice will not be amiss. A surfeit of wealth (like a surfeit of peaches or lampreys which killed in the past good kings of mighty England) turns even a Solomon or Socrates into a domestically and socially "pagal" person. It's not his or her fault, but the fault of a Chinese-puzzlelike nature. But at least you must own up what you are driving at, and what your aim in the life is. You must not follow milk-and-water policy, that is, socio-domestically speaking, you must not outwardly try to pose yourself as a saint, when your actions behind the purdah are befitting a devil! Own up that you believe in the only way of the devil. You may be achieving success in your double-dealing trafficing, but remember that in the long run one-way trafficing pays, and is always found successful. Calcutta, the City of Palaces and Pleasures and of a virile population, boasts of a section of hybrid population. It has found one-way traffic successful. Our Kelly Maharaj is nobly trying to imitate it with assured success. So don't quibble. Don't pose yourself as a social lamb when you are really a wolf.

M. P.'S AS POETS

SOME WHO MAKE BOTH BALLADS AND LAWS

Three statesmen of the last century—Canning, Disraeli and Gladstone—wrote poetry Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has confessed that he does likewise, but his effusions are published under a "nom de guerre," which in will not divulge. Who are the otherpoets in the present Parliament? Mr. John Buchan has published "Poems, Scots and English." Captain C. T. Foxcroft, the member for Bath, is not only a poet—on occasion he recites his verses. He did so the other day at a charity concert in his constituency. Some of his shorter pieces show that the art of the epigram is not lost among our modern poets. Take the four lines, "November," in "Man and Woman":

"For you, Time breathes no whisper of decay,
Your age is fair, as when the late birds sing
Through the charmed stillness of some autumn day.
And deem November—Spring!"

MR. GREENWOOD'S "TOPICAL SONGS."

On the Labour benches in the House of Commons, you will find a rival to Mr. MacDonald as a writer of verses in Mr. James C. Welsh, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, who held office in the late Labour Government, is also skilled in rhymes especially of a satirical character. His "topical songs" are well known at Labour Party social gatherings.

The verses which Lord Crewe has published show that he has inherited the poetic genius of his father, Lord Houghton. Here is one of his lighter poems:

"Here cheek is so pink,
And it don't seem to vary:
Must we say what we think?—
"Her cheek is so pink,
From reflections we shrink,
And of comments are chary:—
Her cheek is so pink,
And it don't seem to vary?"

A WAR-TIME CHRISTMAS.

A year or two ago, the Maroness Curzon of Kedleston might have been mentioned as another poet-politician in the Upper House. To-day, Lord Gorell's name occurs to the student of contemporary poetry. Take these lines from "Christmas Day," written during the War.

"eace is not dead, she waits re-birth
Stirring within the womb of War:
And from its death shall tread the earth
More queenly than before."

There are some fine pictures of politics in the work of Sir T. O. Trevelyan, O.M., who, though no longer in Parliament, has had a long and distinguished career as a statesman. Take this description of a speaker in difficulties:

"Repeating in accents bewildered and hoarse
That sentence to which I have always recourse,
Whenever I come to the end of my tether,
About a strong pull and a pull all together."

If poetical genius is hereditary, we may some day have a volume of political satires from his son, Mr. C. P. Trevelyan.

STATUTORY COMMISSION

"WEAK PERSONNEL"

No Royal Commission or Select Committee that I can remember, ever did any practical good. I was a member of a Select Committee on Leasehold Enfranchisement in the last century, which sat for three or four years, and presented a voluminous report. Last week, 37 years after our labours, the House of Commons passed the Landlord and Tenants' Bill. The Royal Commission on the Coal Trade, the second within eight years, does not seem to have had a scrap of practical effect upon the miners' dispute with the owners—(writes 'A Truthful Tory' in "Truth").

But of all the Royal Commissions, the one which has the least chance of effecting any immediate improvement, which has the most insuperable obstacles thrown in its way, and which is certain to do a great deal of harm is the Commission just appointed to inquire into the Government of India. Its members are to pass some 6 months of 1928 in India inquiring into the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, listening, of course, to the torrent of Bengali course, which is the only form of criminal known to the 'baboo.' Nine months of 1929, the Commissioners are to pass in India in continuance of their task. Towards the end of 1929 they will return to this country and consider their reports, which will be presented to Parliament in both Houses by, let us say, January 1, 1030. There is then to be a joint conference of both Houses, at which Indians will be invited to assist in criticising the reports. As the Commissioners consist of four Conservatives, Lords Burnham and Stratheona, and Messrs. Lane-Fox and Cadogan; two Socialists, Messrs. Attlee and Walsh; and one Liberal, Sir John Simon, in the Chair, there will almost certainly be a majority report, a minority report, and an independent report from the Chairman. I hazard the prediction that in 1932 the newspapers will be analysing the report and the evidence, and a few keen politicians will be asking themselves whether it is worth their while to plough through the masterly defence of diarchy by the greatest advocate of the Bar. The Indian Commission, to compare small things with great, will suffer the fate of the impeachment of Warren Hastings and die of sheer boredom and protraction of time. In 1931 who knows what Government may be in power? And in the meantime, what a spate of invective will have flowed over India, and what an amount of bad blood will have been spilled between the two communists, the Hindus and the Mahomedans.

WEAK PERSONNEL.

The object of the Commission, whose personnel is weak in comparison with the importance of its task, is to inquire into and report upon the working of diarchy, or co-operation in government between English and Indians. The system was cautiously begun by Morley and Minto, and developed largely and recklessly by Montagu and Chelmsford in 1919. The difficulty of dealing with the Government of India Act, 1919, is its complexity and the lack of interest in India displayed by the British public and Press. The annual statement on Indian affairs (it used to be called the Indian Budget) is made by the Secretary of State in one House, and the Under-Secretary in the other, to empty benches. There could be no more convincing Proof of the fact that 9 Britons out of ten are ignorant of, nd indifferent to, the affairs of India. In the latter half of the 18th century, the romantic careers of Clive and Hastings, the genius of Burke, the wit of Sheridan, the malice of the Whigs, and the fortunes, of the nabobs made India the absorbing tonic of fashionable conversation. But after the Mutiny and suppression of John Company in 1858 by the State, people were satisfied that Indian affairs were safe in the hands of Civil Servants, Viceroys and Secretaries of State. They were voted dull, and pushed off the stage by the affairs of Ireland.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.